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Saturday Evening Post.
EGETABLE PILLS.
Pills are attaining great celebri- ther parts of the United States fraud the public by the sale of neral reputation. Mr. Wright n, and shows an array of cures nt confidence in the virtues of his
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ETABLE PILLS.
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Oxford Democrat

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POETRY.

A DREAM.

BY WILLIAM C. BRYANT.

I had a dream—a strange, wild dream—
Said a dear voice at early light;
And even yet its shadows seem
To linger in my waking sight.

Earth green with spring, and fresh with dew,
And bright with morn before me stood;
And airs, just wakened, softly blew
On the young blossoms of the wood.

Birds sang within the sprouting shade,
Bees hummed amid the whispering grass,
And children prattled as they played
Beside the rivulet's dimpling grass.

Fast climbed the sun—the flowers were flown;
There played no children in the glen;
For some were gone, and some were grown
To blooming dames and bearded men.

'Twas noon, 'twas summer—I beheld
Woods darkening in the flush of day,
And that bright rivulet spread and swelled,
A mighty stream, creek and bay.

And here was love and there was strife,
And mirthful shouts and wrathful cries,
And strong men struggling as for life,
With knotted limbs and angry eyes.

Now stooped the sun—the shades grew thin;
The rustling paths were piled with leaves;
And sun-burnt groups were gathering in,
From the shorn field, its fruits and sheaves.

The river heaved with sullen sounds,
The chilly wind was sad with moans;
Black hearses passed, and burial grounds
Grew thick with monumental stones.

Still waned the day; the wind that chased
The jagged clouds, blew chillier yet;
The woods were stripped, the fields were waste;
The wintry sun was near its set.

And the young, and strong, and fair,
A lonely remnant, gray and weak;
Lingered and shivered to the air
Of that drear shore and water bleak.

Age! age is drear, and death is cold!
I turned to thee, for thou wert near,
And saw thee withered, bowed and old,
And woke all faint with sudden fear.

'Twas thus I heard the dreamer say,
And bade her clear her clouded brow;
"For thou and I, since childhood's day,
Have walked in such a dream till now.

"Watch we it's shadows as they fly,
And wait the morn that soon must break,
And mark with calm, undreading eye,
The vision's meaning, till we wake.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WOLF STORY.

Some forty years since, a gentleman purchased a large tract of land in Delaware county, New York, near the source of the Delaware river.—He had employed a number of hands to make a clearing, on a slightly rising piece contiguous to the stream. Sometime after it was completed, he was induced to stroll that way; and attracted by a noise on the opposite side, as of animals running, or in chase, and apparently making towards where he was. As wild animals were then more abundant, and having no weapon to defend himself if attacked, he was induced to seek safety in one of the adjoining trees, doubtless thinking "discretion the better part of valor." He had barely seated himself on one of the limbs, when he heard a sudden rush and plunge, as of a heavy body in the water, nearly opposite to where he was, which was immediately succeeded by another, and almost as soon as thought, a fine buck made his appearance in the clearing, and close to his heels a fierce-looking wolf. It was evident from the appearance of both, that the run had been arduous and well-contested; but he of the antlers had not gone out of sight, before his ruthless foe was upon him and his struggles were soon ended in death. Though tempting, the gentleman had no idea of contending for the prize with his savage and half-famished looking neighbor; he therefore made up his mind to let the wolf finish his repast even to repletion if desired, ere he descended. But to his surprise, his wolf-ship seemed not so inclined—for having satisfied himself that his prey was lifeless, and casting his eye around apparently for the purpose of ascertaining his whereabouts he retraced his steps, and after passing the river he was soon out of sight and hearing.

The gentleman thinking it strange the wolf had left his prey with his hunger unappeased, descended from the tree, and being a strong, athletic man, and moreover not being too strongly impressed with the prevailing notion that, "to the victor belongs the spoil," shouldered the carcass of the buck, and carrying it some distance, hid it in a close set thicket; and as he was much puzzled to account for the action of the wolf in leaving it untasted, and thinking there was something in it more than met the eye, he concluded to return to his station in the tree and wait the result, particularly as the sun was at some three or four hours in height.

Sometime had elapsed before the monotony was broken, when sundry yelps were heard in the distance, as of animals fast approaching; anon a plunge into the water, followed by a general one, and the leader appeared in the clearing, in the victorious wolf, much elated, with glistening eyes, head, ears, and tail erect; accompanied by his fellows, he dashed to the spot. Not seeing his prey, he appeared struck with consternation, his head and tail dropped, and it was evident that he was suffering under an acute paroxism of fear. His companions also seemed much surprised, for a moment looking at the apparent culprit with rueful glances, and emitting occasional growls of disapprobation. They continued to scent and rescent the ground around, failing to find either the prey or the trail; then turned with fury in their eyes upon the supposed deceiver, and each fastened his deadly fang upon him, he meeting his death as if deserved, without resistance. With one of their peculiar howls, they then betook themselves to the woods.

A Merry Andrew being asked by a young aspirant for fame to inform him by what means he might discover the difference between the indefinite article *a* and the definite article *the?* "Why, sir," said the clown, "you are a fool, but I am *the* fool—that's the difference."

THE TONGUE-BRIDLE.

BY T. S. ARTHUR.

"What is the trouble now?" asked Mrs. Ellis, coming into the room where her daughter Maria sat weeping bitterly.

"That will tell you," replied Maria, drying her tears and handing her mother an open letter.—Mrs. Ellis read as follows:—

To Maria Ellis:

Ma'm—I have just learned from Harriet Wilson that you made rather free with my name yesterday. Now I would just like to know if you did, or did not say, that you thought me over and above conceited; and if you did, what do you mean by it? I am not used to be talked about in that way.

ANN HARRIS.

"And did you say so to Harriet Wilson?"—asked Mrs. Ellis.

"Yes, I did, and how to get out of it, I am sure I cannot tell. I never dreamed Harriet was such a tattler."

"You cannot deny it, of course."

"No, not up and down; but then, ma, it will never do in the world to come right out and acknowledge it point blank. I'd make Ann Harris an enemy all my life."

"How very unguarded you are Maria! This is the third or fourth time that you have brought yourself into difficulty by your way of talking to every one."

"I know I am imprudent, ma, sometimes: but then I never can believe that young ladies with whom I am intimate will act so meanly as to become tattlers and mischief-makers, until it is too late to make caution of any avail. But I'm done with Harriet Wilson; I've broken off intimacy with several girls already, for repeating what I have said, and I will do the same with her."

"It would be much better, Maria," said her mother, "if you would put a bridle on your tongue; you would save yourself and others many unkind thoughts and painful feelings."

"I know it would, ma, but then I can't always be watching myself. Its impossible; I try often, but its no use."

"If you will persevere in trying, you will in time gain such a control over yourself as to keep you out of these unpleasant difficulties."

"Perhapas I might, but what shall I do now? Ann has pinned me right down; and there is no way of getting off, unless I say that Harriet must have misunderstood me."

"That would be prevarication, Maria, if not something more."

"Yes, it would; for I remember well enough, that I said exactly what she reported."

"And you seriously think, Maria, that Ann is conceited?"

"Yes, ma, I do, or I would not have said so."

"I think as you do, Maria, but then, there is to me nothing offensive in the good opinion she seems to entertain of herself."

"No, there is not, and had I not been some illnatured at the time, I never should have alluded to it."

"I suspected as much," Mrs. Ellis said. "And under the circumstances, I am of the opinion that the best way is frankly to own what you did say what has been reported, and why you said it.—Such an honest confession will do you both good."

"I don't know, ma."

"Why do you doubt?"

"I don't believe that such an explanation will soften her angry feelings at all."

"I am much inclined to think that you feel a reluctance on your own account to pursue this course."

"Well, perhaps I do," Maria said, after a pause.

"You are evidently in the wrong, Maria, and conscientiousness of this clouds your preception of the true way to act. Now if you will let me write your reply to Ann's note, I think all can be brought around fair again."

"You are certainly at liberty to do so, ma; but still, I should like to reserve the power of sending or withholding it, as it seemed best to me.—Is this asking too much?"

"O, no, I would rather not send a reply, unless you could see clearly that it was a right one."

"Then write me an answer, ma."

In the course of the day Mrs. Ellis prepared the following draft of a reply to Ann's letter of complaint, and submitted it to Maria:—

To Miss Ann Harris:

Dear Ann—I received your note complaining that I had, according to report, said unkind things of you. I cannot deny, that in a moment of ill humor, I was tempted to say that I thought you somewhat conceited; and to be frank with you, your manners at times indicate this fault, or peculiarity of character. But it is not half so bad as the one I indulged in when I alluded to you. Now, as I have confessed that I have a fault in my disposition much worse than the one I alluded to in yours, I must hope that you will forgive me.

Ever your, MARIA ELLIS.

"What do you think of that?" Mrs. Ellis said, after she had finished reading the proposed reply.

"It's not exactly such a letter as I should have written, but I believe it's a much better one, so I will send it."

"I don't think it can do any harm, and it tells the whole truth does it not?"

"Yes, it does, and in pretty plain terms, too," Maria said, smiling.

The letter was accordingly sent, and in the course of a couple of hours another was received from Ann Harris. It reads thus:—

Dear Maria—Your answer to my note has been received, and it has completely dispersed my ill feelings. I will forget the unpleasant words, and be the same to each other that we have so long been; neither of us are perfect, therefore, we must learn to bear and forbear. When I see Harriet Wilson again, I shall talk to her about her keeping of retailing her bad news. Yours, truly, ANN HARRIS.

"You have helped me get back a friend that I always loved, dear mother!" Maria said, a good deal moved, as she finished reading the note.—"I shall try hereafter to be more guarded than I have been. I must bridle my tongue, as you say, mother, at least unless I am pretty certain about the company I am in."

"The best tongue-bridle, Maria," Mrs. Ellis replied, "is that which charitable feelings and charitable thoughts give. If your restraints are merely external, you will ever and anon be giving the rein to your unruly member, and then trouble will be the consequence."

Maria hardly understood her mother, and did not reply, and there the conversation ceased.—On the next morning, Clara Lee, another friend called in, and after some chat, said:

"I hear you have had a little fall out with Ann Harris——is it true?"

"There has been a little difference, but it is all settled now," Maria replied. "That tattling busy-body, Harriet Wilson, went and repeated to her that I said she was conceited. But she has been well rewarded for her pains, for in a note that I received from Ann, she expressed herself pretty plainly about her, and said that she had a fondness for retailing ill news, and that she should talk to her about it."

"She is served perfectly right," the friend remarked; then musing, as if suddenly recollecting herself, she added, "but I must be walking: I have several calls to make this morning."

As soon as Clara Lee parted from Maria, she turned away to see Harriet Wilson, who was one of her very pecular friends.

"So Harriet," she said, "Maria and Ann Harris have made up their difference, and from what I can learn from Maria, Ann is pretty hard on you. She is going to take you to task for your fondness for retailing ill news. As for Maria, she don't spare on you, but calls you a tattling busy-body."

Of course, Harriet was greatly incensed, and as soon as her friend was gone, put on her bonnet, and posted off to see Ann Harris. She found that young lady in, and commenced on her something in this wise:

"I understand, Miss, that you say I am a retailer of ill news, and that you mean to take me to task about it."

Ann was taken a good deal by surprise, and felt pained and confused at the sudden allegation. But before she could collect herself sufficient to reply, Harriet said:

"I should like to know if what I have heard be true?"

"It is true that I said," Ann now replied calmly, "that when I saw you again I would talk to you about your fondness for retailing ill news."

"You had no right to make such a charge against me," Harriet said in an angry tone, her face flushed, and her eyes sparkling. "It is false"——

"If you were not angry, I perhaps, might convince you that I had some ground for what I said," Ann replied, still in a collected voice. "All of us have our faults; I have mine, and you have yours, and each of us is too apt to see those of others and are too blind to our own. If instead of repeating to me the remarks made by Maria Ellis, you had reflected a moment as to what possible good could grow out of it, and then resolved not to speak it, all this trouble would have been avoided."

"And do you pretend to tell me to my face, that I am fond of retailing ill news?" Harriet asked, as her anger greatly increased.

"I try, whenever I speak of another, to confine myself to what I think the truth," Ann replied, still in a calm voic, "and this I never retract."

"Give me patience!" Harriet ejaculated, her face now growing pale with passion.

"You are wrong, Harriet," said Ann, "thus to be so much exasperated at a mere trifle. Reflect whether almost every day you do not, in speaking of your friends, allude to their faults in a way that you could not bear to be spoken of. This is too common a practice; and be assured, that you do not always escape in this general habit of censoriousness. You are not faultless, and it is not in the nature of things that you should be."

Harriet could not collect her thoughts for a reply, and Ann, after a pause, went on.

"If, when Maria Ellis, under the influence of a momentary ill nature, as she frankly confesses to have been, spoke of me as she thought, in calmer moments, you had restrained your propensity to speak of such things, no harm could have resulted from her thoughtless, and I might almost say innocent allegation. But when you came to me, and told me that she called me conceited, it roused my feelings, and caused me to ask for an explanation. With the frankness of a generous spirit she at once confessed her fault, and all would have been well again, if she had not thoughtlessly repeated what I said in my note to her about you."

But Harriet Wilson, though conscious that she had acted wrong, was so incensed, as well as mortified, that others should think her wrong, that she neither could nor would confess her fault, but braved it off with anger and defiance. As soon as she had gone away, Ann sat down and penned a note to Maria Ellis:—

Dear Maria—It seems that our little difficulty is not yet ended. I have just received a visit from Harriet Wilson, who has treated me in a very strange manner about what I said in my last note to you in reference to her fondness for repeating ill news. I am sorry that you communicated that to any one, as it has not only prevented my making an effort to show Harriet her fault, but has called down upon me her indignant censure.

Yours, &c., ANN HARRIS.

"What is the matter now," asked Mrs. Ellis, who saw by the sudden change in her daughter's countenance, that the note she had received was by no means an agreeable one. "No more doings of the unruly member, I hope."

Maria's face crimsoned deeply as she handed her mother the note. After Mrs. Ellis had read it, she said somewhat kindly, for she really felt for Maria, in her unpleasant position:

"You have not put on the right tongue-bridle yet, I see."

"I suppose not. But, indeed, ma, I try to be guarded how and to whom I speak. I never should have dreamed that Clara Lee would have gone right off to Harriet Wilson and told her what I said."

"But the best way is not to speak unkindly of any one."

"How could I have helped it, mother, in this case?"

"By simply questioning yourself as to your real motive for making the communication. It was not to do Harriet Wilson good, was it?"

"Well, I can't say, mother, that it was."

"Your real motive was to make Clara Lee think meanly of her, was it not?"

"Why, ma! do you think I ——" Maria paused and looked upon the floor, while her face crimsoned.

"Probe yourself thoroughly, my child. It is of the first importance for you to know distinctly your own character. If you have taken pleasure in the idea of injuring another because she has wronged or offended you, you have indulged in an evil affection which has lain concealed in your mind, or it never could have been aroused into activity."

Maria looked thoughtful and concerned, and her mother continued—

"Surely my child, it is not by indulging this evil that it is to be weakened, much less by concealing it, even from yourself, after its indulgence. It is better to look it in the face, confess that it is wrong, and then try and shun it."

"I think, mother, I now begin to see what you mean by the tongue-bridle," Maria said, looking up seriously in the face of her kind adviser.

"Well, my child?"

"It is that we should shun the *cause* of evil speaking."

"That is it, Maria. If we condemn the feeling that prompts us to speak unkindly of others, and try to conquer it, we shall be in little danger of indulging the bad habit. But if we only curb the busy 'little member,' at the same time that we desire to speak censoriously, we will be sure, sooner or later, to be betrayed into a word that had better not been uttered. Kind feelings for, and a desire to do good to others, is the best tongue-bridle."

"I see plain enough, dear mother, and I am resolved to try and put the true bridle upon my tongue."

And Maria did try to some purpose. The little difficulty that she was in, was amicably settled; for she had all the parties together, confessed her fault, and urged general reconciliation. If at any time afterwards, she felt the desire to indulge in unkind words, she turned her thoughts inward to the unkind feelings that prompted them, and she was soon so much engaged in trying to conquer those feelings, that the desire to speak from them passed away. She had found the true Tongue-Bridle.

Singular Ingenuity and Skill.—As an illustration of the nicety and skill displayed in some of the articles made by Boulton, the following anecdote is related:—He visited France on a certain occasion for the purpose of attending a Mechanics' Fair that was to take place, at which he begged to be allowed to exhibit a needle of his own making, at the same time submitting it to examiners of works, intended for this public display; who, one and all, pronounced it to be, though well shaped and finely polished, but a "*common needle*" and not worthy of appearing among the splendid and ingenious improvements and inventions that usually graced the Fair.—"Gentlemen," observed Mr. Boulton, "my needle is well worthy of appearance among your promised novelties; only allow it to be exhibited with them now, and I will afterwards show you the reason why."

An unwilling assent to this request was finally obtained, and when the Fair closed, and the prizes were to be awarded, the arbitrators triumphantly asked, "where was Bolton's needle? and what were the striking merits which every one failed todiscover?" Thereupon Mr. Boulton again presented it for their inspection, with a magnifying glass, begging them to state whether they observed roughness or wrinkle on its surface. The umpires returned it, saying, "Far from it, its sole merit seems to he in its exquisite polish." "Behold then," said this ingenious man, "its indiscoverable merit, and whilst I prove to you that I have made no vain boast of its claims to your attention, you will learn, perhaps not to judge so readily again by mere exterior." He then unscrewed the needle, when another appeared of exquisite workmanship; and to the astonished eyes of the Frenchmen, about half a dozen beautiful needles were thus turned out, neatly and curiously packed within each other! a miracle of art that seems to rival all we ever read of—a truly "*multum in parvo.*" Mr. Boulton triumphed in his turn, and carried off the prize which his delicate workmanship so richly deserved.

Industry and Integrity.—There is nothing possible to man which industry and integrity will not accomplish. The poor boy of yesterday, so poor that a dollar was a miracle in his vision, houseless, shoeless, and breadless—compelled to wander on foot from village to village, with his bundle on his back, in order to procure labor and the means of subsistence, has become the talented and honorable young man of to-day, by the power of his good right arm, and the potent influence of his pure principles, firmly held and perpetually maintained. When poverty and what the world calls disgrace stared him in the face, he shuddered not, but pressed onward and exulted most in high and great exertion in the midst of accumulating disasters and calamities. Let this young man be cherished for he honors his country and dignifies his race. High blood—what matters if this courses not his veins—he is a freeborn American, and therefore a sovereign and a prince. Wealth—what cares he for that, so long as his heart is pure, and his walk upright—he knows and his country knows that the little finger of an honest and upright young man is worth more than the whole body of an effeminate and dishonest rich man. These are the men who make the country—who brings it to whatever of iron sinew and unfailing spirit it possesses or desires—who are rapidly rendering it the mightiest, as it is already the freest land beneath the circle of the sun.

The Saw and the Axe—A Cockney Dialogue.—Early one spring morning, when the sun had scarcely melted the hoar-frost from the brown face of the wrinkled earth, an old axe happened to fall in with a saw. There was a "cutting air" abroad that threatened the newly shaven chin with *chaps!*

"Ah! my old blade!" said the Axe, "how goes it with you? I came purposely to see how you do."

"I really feel much obliged to you," said the Saw, "but am sorry to say that my *teeth* are very bad. My master has sent for the doctor, who 'twixt you and I and the post, is no better than an "old file!" I was in the workshop last night where ——"

"Where, no doubt, you—saw a great deal," facetiously interrupted the Axe.

The Saw showed his teeth in a sort of grin betwixt melancholy and mirth, and resumed:

"Why, I may say so with some truth; and I consider it no more than a duty I owe Mr. Carpenter to do as much as I can, in spite of my teeth, for he is really liberal—in point of *board.*"

"And do you never grow rusty?" asked the Axe.

"Not with *over* work," replied the Saw; "and indeed, I have always found that constant employment best preserves our polish; which, after all, is only artificial."

"You are quite a philosopher."

"Not exactly so; for I sometimes do grow exceedingly *hot*, and lose my *temper.*"

"And what says your master?"

"Why, he generally desists awhile, and I soon grow cool again, and then I cut away like a razor through a piece of mottled soap!"

"You are a happy fellow," said the Axe.—"How differently I am situated. My master is a 'chopping boy,' with a thick block, which is tantamount to saying he is a fat fool. He is very sharp with me sometimes; and when he finds I am inclined to be blunt, he grinds me most cruelly."

"Alas!" cried the Saw; "it's the way of the world, my friend; for I have invariably remarked that the rich always grind the poor for the sake of the 'chips.'"

"Bravo!" exclaimed the Axe.

"You see I've not lived in the world all this time without getting a notch or two," said the Saw.

"Nor I either," replied the Axe; "although, in obtaining the said notches I have not only lost my courage, but a portion of my metal too!"

"Well, I never saw!" exclaimed his friend; "how you talk! I am sure your teeth do not give you any trouble, at any rate."

"I ax your pardon, old boy," remonstrated the Axe; "for, although I do not complain of *my teeth* exactly, my *chops* give me a pretty considerable deal of trouble, I can tell you."

The saw grinned an approval of the Axe's wit.

"Peace!" exclaimed the Axe. "Here comes Mr. Carpenter; so 'don't show your teeth, till you can bite,'—I believe that is the maxim of a relation of yours?"

"Not a relation," said the other; "though they are the words of a *wise old saw!*"

Extract from a private journal, kept by a country acquaintance.—*Thursday*—hoed corn all day; went to roost with the chickens; tired as wagon wheel; entertaining serious thoughts of either joining the church, or enlisting into the troops. *Friday*—was called out of my nest by the old man, before the last bedbug had retired to his *post*; turned a double swarth in the meadow; brought a churning of butter; killed the old black cat; mended mother's mop; and read a chapter in the Bible—all before breakfast. Horn blew for dinner at twelve, precisely; found nothing on the table but corned beef and cabbage; made dinner of bread and cheese, cucumber and curses; father fretted about dry weather; thought it best to pray for rain directly; but concluded to give Providence three days grace; and if it didn't moisten up then, to pray on the patent principle. *Saturday*—nothing worth mentioning happened, excepting that it didn't rain; the cattle broke into the corn; Jowler killed a skunk; and grandfather died. *Sunday*—rose rather late; fed the hogs, and attended family prayer; put on my dry goods, and went to meeting; came up a tearing shower about noon, and wet father's hay, and the way he swore was a sin to professing christians.

Eastern Method of Measuring Time.—The people of the east measure time by the length of their shadow. Hence, if you ask a man what o'clock it is, he immediately goes into the sun, stands erect, then looking where his shadow terminates, he measures his length with his feet, and tells you nearly the time. Thus the workmen earnestly desire the shadow which indicates the time for leaving their work. A person wishing to leave his toil, says, "How long my shadow is in coming?" "Why did you not come sooner?" "Because I waited for my shadow." In the seventh chapter of Job we find it written, "As a servant earnestly desireth his shadow."

Gossiping.—There is no habit more injurious than that of gossipping; that is, of listening eagerly to the common reports of the day, prying into the concerns of others, and retailing the information from house to house, with additions and embellishments. To commit a secret to such persons is to employ a town crier, for they are sure to publish it to the first individual they meet. This bad and dangerous habit chiefly belongs to those idle males and females who have no business of their own to attend to.

A waggish candidate coming in the course of his canvass, to a tailor's shop, "What we look for here," said he, "are *measures* not *men.*"

POLITICAL.

SPEECH OF HON. VIRGIL D. PARRIS,

OF OXFORD,

On the Resolutions in relation to the Public Lands, delivered in the Senate of Maine, March 17, 1842.

Resolved, That the only sure safeguard of the liberties of the people, is the rigid abstinence by Congress from the exercise of all powers not expressly granted by the Constitution, or which are not clearly necessary to carry them into effect; and that the assumption of powers upon loose and vague implications is directly calculated to change a government intended to be one of defined limits, into an unbridled and all pervading despotism.

Resolved, That we have witnessed with consternation and alarm an assumption of power by Congress, at its late extra session, in passing an act distributing the proceeds of the sales of our public domain among the States of this Union, subversive of the principles of our free institutions, and having an obvious and inevitable tendency to transform our republican system of Government into one of arbitrary and consolidated powers

Resolved, That our Senators in Congress be instructed, and our Representatives be earnestly solicited, to exert their influence to procure an immediate repeal of the act of Congress above mentioned.

Resolved, That the Governor be requested to transmit copies of these resolutions to the President of the United States, to the Governors of the several States, and also to each of our Senators and Representatives in Congress.

Mr. Otis, of Kennebec, moved to amend the above, by the annexation of an additional Resolve, authorizing the State Treasurer to receive the portion allowed to Maine, under the distribution act of Congress, passed at the extra session

Mr. Parris, of Oxford, said he regarded the motion of the Senator from Kennebec (Mr Otis) as opening the whole question of the merits, or demerits of the Distribution Act. He should, therefore, take the present occasion, to show that that Act was both unconstitutional and inexpedient, and that its sanction in any way, and more especially in the way indicated by this motion was eminently unwise and impolitic.

The argument by which that Act was attempted to be justified, was in brief, that the public domain had been ceded to the Union to pay the debts of the Revolutionary war, and for the common benefit of the States; and that, the revolutionary debt having been paid, the Union was a mere trustee of the proceeds of this domain, and bound to apply them to the common benefit of the States, by a distribution among them. This was the argument, and he (Mr. P.) would undertake to show that all the propositions contained in it, were incorrect in fact, or unsound in reasoning.

In the first place, if the Union was regarded as a mere trustee of this domain, it had, even in that capacity, the same rights which trustees always had, viz: of first indemnifying itself for its expenses and charges connected with the trust property. And if this was done, how much would be left? Nothing at all, as had been showed over and over again. On the contrary, the Union had been at charges connected with this property, exceeding the receipts from it, more than one hundred millions of dollars, without reckoning the cost of Indian wars, which grew out of the taking possession of it. The expense of surveys, the expense of sales, and the purchase money paid to the Indians, far exceeded all the income that had yet been received, or was likely to be received for years to come. In fact, the Union took nothing by the deeds of cession from the States, but a mere *pre-emption right of purchase from the Indians*. The sovereignty of the ceded lands was in the ceding States. But the fee of the soil was in the occupying aboriginal tribes, and this fee was first to be extinguished, before the lands could be made available. The Union had extinguished it at a vast cost, part of which had been paid, and part of which it was now paying, and must continue to pay, in form of Indian annuities, amounting at the present moment to one million of dollars per annum. Regarded, then, as a mere trustee of the States, so far as this domain was considered, the Union owed them nothing, because it had paid more money in the management of the trust property, than it had received.

In the second place, the primary and fundamental charge upon this property, as declared in the deeds of cession, was still subsisting. The revolutionary debt had not been paid. A part of it still existed in the revolutionary pension list, which was as truly a debt, as if it had been funded. Revolutionary pensions were not based upon charity, but upon the principle that the Government was *indebted* to the soldiers of the revolutionary armies, because they had not been paid for their services when rendered. The case was not one of charity but justice. The Government owed these men arrearages of pay, which it was now liquidating by annuities; and the debt of the revolution could never be said to be truly paid, so long as a single soldier of the revolution was upon the pension list. It was still subsisting to an important extent; and the diversion of the property, upon which it was made chargeable, was a gross breach of trust towards the donors of that property.

In the third place, even admitting that the Union, as trustee of these lands, had received more than it had expended, and admitting, too, that the charge of the revolutionary debt was no longer subsisting; he denied altogether, that the distribution of their proceeds, was the proper mode of applying them for the "*common benefit*" of the States. On the contrary, he believed it to be flatly contradictory to the letter and spirit of the deeds of cession.

The cession net of New York, made in 1781, was entitled an "*Act to facilitate the completion of the articles of the confederation and perpetual union among the U. S. of America.*"

The cession of Virginia, made in 1784, provides that the ceded lands shall "*be considered a common fund for the use and benefit of all the members of the confederacy, and to be used for no other purpose.*"

The cession of Massachusetts, made in 1785, was "*to the U. S. of America for their benefit.*"

The cession of Connecticut, in 1796 and 1800, was to "*the United States of America, for the common use and benefit of said States.*"

The cession of South Carolina, in 1787, was "*for the common benefit of the Union,*" and declared to have been made, "*to strengthen the Federal Union.*"

The cession of North Carolina, in 1789, is declared to have been made to furnish "*further means as well of hastening the extinguishment of the public debt, as of establishing the harmony of the United States.*"

In short, (said Mr. P.) all the deeds of cession breathed but one spirit, and used but one language. The lands were to be held for the *common* benefit of the States, for the benefit of the *Union*, and to strengthen the *confederation*.—They were not ceded for the benefit of the States *in severalty*, and no rule was provided for their distribution. No rule could be adopted which was not wholly arbitrary, and all the rules proposed, differed from each other. Sometimes, it was proposed to distribute according to federal population, and sometimes according to electoral votes. Sometimes it was proposed to give the new States an extra bounty of ten per cent., and sometimes of twelve per cent. This very diversity, proved the unsoundness of the whole system, and demonstrated that it had no foundation in the deeds of cession. Those deeds never contemplated any such thing as distribution; and when it was resorted to, there was no rule to go by, such as was dictated, from time to time, by political finesse.

No man could compare the cession deeds, with the distribution Act, without seeing that they were utterly irreconcilable. The cessions contemplated the *common* benefit of the States. The Act contemplates their *several* benefit, and this according to a purely arbitrary rule. The cessions contemplated the strengthening of the *Union*. The Act strips the *Union* of its most valuable revenue, and scatters it among the several members. The cessions regarded the "*United States of America*," as a whole, and made a patriotic and freewill offering, to sustain and uphold a common country. The Act regards the "*United States*," as partners indeed, but not as partners engaged harmoniously in a mutual enterprise; but as partners rather, jealous of each other, and anxious to divide the partnership property. The cessions, in fine, contemplated *union*. The Act contemplates, and leads directly to *disunion*; and the principle of it, followed up, will not stop short of its operation, until our ships of war, our public buildings, the contents of our arsenals, and our public libraries and archives are all distributed among the States.

In the fourth place, the argument he had been attempting to combat, even if well founded, would not justify the distribution Act, because, at most, it only extended to the lands ceded by the States. There was not pretence that it could apply to the lands which had been purchased by the Union. The argument did not apply to those lands, but the Act *did* apply to them, and thus going beyond the extremest limits of the argument by which it was sustained, it stood hopelessly and helplessly condemned. The whole amount of the *ceded* lands, now in the possession of the Union, was less than 100 millions of acres; and to upwards of 15 millions of these, the Indian title was not yet extinguished. Of the 85 millions, or thereabouts, to which the Indian title had been extinguished, a large part had been long in the market, and was not believed to be of great value. Nine tenths (in acres) of the public domain, and a still greater proportion *in value*, consisted of lands purchased of France and Spain; embracing the territories of Florida and Arkansas, so much of the States of Alabama and Mississippi as lies south of 31st parallel of latitude, and all the vacant territory lying west of Missouri, Arkansas, and Iowa. Upon what principle, was it proposed to distribute these lands, which had been purchased out of the funds of the Union, and paid for by taxes imposed upon the people? That the Federal Government had no power to raise money for distribution, was agreed on all hands. But of what avail was this restriction upon its power, if it might raise money, convert that money into lands, and then upon a re-conversion of the lands into money, distribute that money among the States? There was no limit to such a principle of conversion, and re-conversion. If it applied to lands, it would apply to everything. The Federal Government, having raised half a million of dollars by taxes, could not distribute it in the first instance. But if, with this amount of means, it purchased a man of war, it could, upon a sale of the man of war, distribute the proceeds. This was the principle carried out; and it obviously commended itself to the contempt and abhorrence of every man, who believed that constitutional limitations of power, were introduced for any better purpose, than to cheat and deceive the people.

So plain was it, (said Mr. P.) that the distribution could not, at any rate, extend beyond the *ceded* lands; that in a report upon the subject, made to the Senate in 1832, by Mr. Ewing, (since Secretary of the Treasury under General Harrison), it was expressly admitted by that ardent friend of distribution, and the Bill then reported by him, did not extend to the *purchased* lands. Long strides have been made since, and a position abandoned ten years ago, as utterly untenable, is now advanced with reckless confidence; and has even been embodied in the solemn legislation of Congress. *Facilis descensus Averni*. The road of distribution once entered upon, and no man can fix a termination to the fatal progress of corruption. It first embraced the *ceded* lands. It now embraces *all* the lands. It will finally, if not arrested, embrace all the property of the Union. A plundered and eviscerated country will be the monument of the march of this destructive policy, which appeals only to the sordid passions, and which is destitute, in the whole scope of it, of one single patriotic and ennobling impulse.

What is this distribution policy, but an *agrarian* measure, of the most objectionable character? It has not the merit even of the Roman *agrarian* law proposed by the elder Gracchus.—That was a proposition for a distribution among the people of all lands acquired by military conquests, and its tendency was to strengthen the military arm of the State. But this American *agrarian* law, is a project, not to support the military vigor of the nation, by a division among the conquerors of a territory acquired by success of arms, but to divide and squander in time of peace, and for mercenary ends, a sacred public domain, ceded for the purpose of national defence, leaving the country without means of support,—corrupting and effeminating the people—and depriving the very resource, intended to furnish it with the ability for successful opposition against beligerent attack. And if the proposer of the Roman *agrarian* law met the fate that history records of him, what (asked Mr. P.) must be the doom of the projectors of the American *agrarian* scheme? Let *time* answer the question.

Mr. P. had thus examined the power of Congress, to pass the distribution Act, both in reference to the ceded and purchased lands. He had, as he believed, demonstrated the entire want of power, as to both descriptions of the public domain. But he would not stop with an examination of the question of *power*, but would proceed with an effort to show, that this distribution policy was not only flagrantly unconstitutional, but eminently unwise and unjust at all times, and in the present condition of the Treasury, absolutely suicidal.

That this distribution policy was *inexpedient*, at all times, and under circumstances the most mitigating, (Mr. P. said), could be better established by consulting the experience of this State under a similar measure, than by any labored reasoning of his own. That experience was, that, money thrown into the States, in the manner proposed by the Act upon which he was commenting, was not only useless, but an actual curse to the people. More time would be consumed in wrangling and disputing about the manner of its disposition (as had been the case with the surplus revenue money) than the whole of it would be worth. The result, at last, would be, as in most instances it had been with that to which he alluded, viz: a distribution of it *per capita*. The correctness of this principle of distribution could not be questioned; although the Senator from Kennebec now says he would appropriate it for the payment of the State debt—yet, it that question was now before us, he doubted very much whether he, or any other Senator, would give such a vote with the expection of ever being returned here again. To attempt to distribute it according to property, or what is the same thing, to pay the State debt, or if given to towns to pay the town debts with it, would be so palpably unjust as to meet with the uncontrollable opposition of the people. It could not fail to be perceived by the poorer Counties, that if the money under the distribution Act should be received and applied to the payment of the State debt, that the more wealthy Counties would be the gainers over them, in the ratio of the excess of wealth over population, between one County and another. For instance, take the Counties of Cumberland and Oxford—the wealth of the former compared with the number of its population, greatly exceeds the wealth of the latter compared with its population. Hence, by the application of the money to the payment of the State debt, Cumberland would be the gainer over Oxford, by the reduction of the taxes, just in proportion as its wealth exceeded that of Oxford compared with population. The same principle would apply if the money were given by the State to the towns, and by them applied to the payment of their corporate debts. An individual, who was worth $50,000, would perhaps receive $330 benefit from this form of distribution—when another individual worth little or no property, would receive but a farthing, and perhaps no benefit at all. This process of making the "rich richer," at the expense of the whole people, would never be tolerated in a republic, professing to be guided by impartial and equal rules of government. Then, it was obvious, that this distribution, if recived, would have to be devided *per capita*, among the whole population, and not according to property. And while he avowed himself in favor of the principle of a *per capita* distribution—yet he, at the same time, was willing frankly to confess, that such a distribution was an injury to the people themselves. The individual share of each person was so small as to render it of no importance to them; and it was but frittering away the wealth and resources of the nation without benefitting those upon whom it was lavished; but, on the contrary, exerting an injurious influence over the independence of the States, as well as upon the morals of the community at large.

And more especially was it *unjust* and *impolitic*, at this time, when the Treasury of the nation did not contain within its walls a single dollar—when the government was already loaded with a debt, nearly half in amount, of that of the Revolution—when its drafts were protested in the market for non-payment—when its agents could not borrow on its faith a sufficient amount to keep the clerks, employed in its departments, from the jaws of starvation;—*at this time*, when the government is bankrupt; when its relations with one of the most potent powers of Europe, are of that uncertain nature, when every arrival is as likely to bring the news of a declaration of war, as of the continuance of peace—when our sea coasts are unprotected, our forts dismantled and decaying for want of repairs—in fine, when we as a nation, are totally without the means of respectable defence against belligerent attacks, and when danger every where surrounds us—*at this time*, he repeated, to permit the policy of distribution of the revennes of the nation to go on—to permit the means, which our critical situation demanded should be employed in the defence of our country from foreign attack, our cities from sack and conflagration, and our towns from pillage and destruction—was a criminal political recklessness, amounting to treason against the welfare and independence of the nation.

Will Maine *receive* the bribe held out in this Act? Or rather, will she not *reject* it? Will she not, in the noble and magnanimous spirit of South Carolina, Alabama, Georgia and Virginia, spurn to become a recipient of the benefits of an unwise and unconstitutional Act of the extra session of Congress? Will she not, by fixing the seal of State reprobation upon it, aid in forcing Congress into a repeal of that unhallowed measure? Can she sanction, even so far as a reception would go, this squandering of the public domain, the only permanent source of the revenue of a country,—this perversion of the sacred fund of the Revolution, designed for the common benefit of all the States, not to be parcelled out to them in *severalty*, but to be expended for them *jointly*,—to be expended for their common defence and protection, for the permanent promotion of the national weal, and not to be doled out to, and wasted by one generation, leaving as an only legacy to the next, an impoverished country and a bloated debt? Is the *amount* so large, as to tempt her virtue? Will 5 cents *per capita*, swerve the citizes of Maine from their duty, from their integrity to the constitution and the best interests of their country? This, (said Mr. P.) would have been the sum we should have received last year had this famous distribution Act been in operation. The share of Maine would in 1841 have been somewhere in the vicinity of $25,000. The population of Maine, according to the late census, exceeds 500,000. The sum of $25,000 divided *per capita* among our population, (as it most certainly will be, if received,) would not give to each individual a *four pence-half-penny apiece!* This would, indeed, be selling our birth right for less than a mess of pottage!

No,—Maine will not receive it. Poor though she be, and involved in a heavy debt, by the defence of her territory against the encroachments of foreign avarice, in which she engaged single handed and alone, unaided by the federal head to which she had a right to look for protection,—she is not yet so abased and so lost to every sentiment of State dignity and patriotism, as to receive what she believes the General Government has not the constitutional power, and ought not in justice to the whole people, to give. She will spurn the proffered gratuity, and declare to the presumptuous donor, in tones of thunder, that Maine is not to be bribed with her own money. She will, by her action on this question, remind the General Government that it is not within its province to raise money by imposts, by a tax on the consumers of the country, to be lavished upon the States, in the form of distributions. She demands that that Government should confine itself to the few simple purposes of its creation.—She demands, that instead of amusing itself by raising money from the pockets of the people to be distributed back to them, deducting expenses; it should set itself about the great national objects for which it was ordained and established. That it should apply its revenues to the fortification of the country, to the protection of our territory, our commerce and our citizens, from foreign rapacity and insult. Maine points to her exposed and defenceless sea coast, of upwards of 300 miles in extent, as a more fitting subject of national consideration, and a more suitable object upon which to expended the public treasure, than the concocting of distribution schemes, and the doling out the wealth of the nation, by four-pence-half-pennies, to the people. She would remind that government that the obligation to "be just before you are generous," requires the refunding to Maine some hundreds of thousands of dollars, expended in the defence of her frontier from foreign invasions and usurpations, made necessary by the sluggishness and inactivity of her constitutional protector. No,—Maine will not, in sanctioning by a reception of this money, contribute to the engulphment of the country in the vortex of a national debt, which bids fair, if things continue, to excel the debt of Great Britain. She will not be instrumental in inflicting upon posterity so great a curse. Her voice is against the frittering away of a public domain, acquired by the blood and treasures of the country. She will wash her hands of any participancy in this miserable, federal, suicidal policy, which will if carried out, deprive the country of the means of defence in war, impose upon it an eternal debt: and load down with an intolerable taxation, the energy and industry of the people of this Union.

THE SUBJECT RESUMED

Want of space and time interrupted the reflections suggested by the melancholy anniversary of the late President's funeral. We had reached the meeting of that short Congress which immediately succeeded the Whig inauguration. The brief review to which we are necessarily limited, precludes the notice of any thing beyond a few prominent features and circumstances. As we observed, symptoms of dissension promptly manifested themselves among the leaders of the successful campaign. This was only what was to have been expected. As the schoolboys say, it required but half an eye to read this in advance. The destructive combination of evil passions and purposes could not venture otherwise. The converts of revenge and disappointment; the aspirants of ambition and interest; the selfish, the hypocritical, and the treacherous, who had allied themselves and Federalism, and masked sinister designs under the color of the public good, found themselves at the head stand, when they came to share the fruits of their ill-earned victory.

When Dr. Johnson observed that patriotism was the last refuge of a scoundrel, he of course did not mean genuine love of country. He spoke obviously of that cant, so sickening to a man of masculine understanding and solid integrity, which is the invariable forerunner of treachery to party or country. Somebody has said, that when he heard a man talking about his virtue, he instinctively clapped his hand upon his breeches pocket. This cant had been indulged to a nauseating degree, and especially by those fresh recruits from the ranks of Democracy, or pretended Democracy, who signalized their aprostacy by the exaggerated zeal of the renegade. They had blackened the Democratic Administration with every ignominious charge; they had poisoned the public mind against it by every degrading imputation; by dint of bold assertion and reckless denunciation they had almost succeeded in clamoring it into general odium. All these calumnies were piled upon the simple facts that, in the days of Madison and Monroe, some articles of furniture, with French names, were introduced into the White House; that General Jackson, against the advice of Mr. Van Buren had appointed an old Federalist collector at New York; although when the latter refused to renominate him, before his frauds were even suspected, the Whig merchants voted him a service of plate, called him to preside at a treacherous Conservative meeting, and actually announced him as a candidate for the Vice Presidency, with Mr. Webster for President; that Mr. Woodbury, generally upon the recommendrtion of Whig friends, had indulged some two or three dilatory land officers, with the hope that time would enable them to pay what would otherwise have been irredeemably lost. We forgot—there was another heinous offence, at which it was supposed that Virginia would shy like a wall-eyed horse at a stump by the road side. It was the fearful conspiracy of Mr. Van Buren and Mr. Poinsett to suppress the liberties of a brave people with a standing army of two hundred thousand men, because of their adoption of the recommendation of nearly all their predecessors, to render that popular arm—the militia—more efficient, by selecting the young, and the vigorous, training them more frequently and effectually, and paying their expenses when drawn from their homes and occupations. But we have no time for this examination.

The Whig leaders would not have found so much diffienlty in agreeing upon their *principles*, if they had not conspired to conceal them from the public eye, and to support Tippecanoe and Tyler too, "without a why or a wherefore." This will be a lesson, hereafter, to political parties to be a little more scrupulous in their means of success. The inauguration soon took place with all the pomp and circumstance of power. The installation of the new Administration was marked by all the insolence of triumph—all the arrogance of the *parvenu*. A Democrat was scarcely safe from insult; the ban of social excommunication was fulminated against him. The hospitalities which they had indiscriminately extended to friend and foe, were now made exclusive by these gentlemen, of such lofty pretension to superior sentiments and refinement. Let Democrats never again forget the iron hoot that sought to trample them down during the brief reign of rampant Federalism. So hot were they for possession, that some of the *gentlemen* of the new Administration rushed into the Departments at an unusual hour, almost before they had been confirmed by the Senate, deposed the chief officers, before their commissions had been signed or even made out, and were compelled to instal them again provisionally for the purpose of their own initiation. This was a specimen of the manners of the new regime. Its advent was a barbaric invasion, brutal as that of Vandal, Hun, Goth, or Ostrogoth. Immediately the guillontine was set in motion: if they could have employed the ambulating guillotines of the French revolution, these would most gladly have been adopted. Proscription was *prescribed* not *proscribed*. The anti-spoils party revelled in the spoils. Their only regret was caused by the necessary delay of the work of execution. Hordes of hungry office-seekers poured into the metropolitan city, some of whom still prowl about its purlieus. They left the poor old General not a moment's tranquillity. They infested his very chambers like the frogs in the Egyptian plague. No hour was secluded—no day was sacred. "Even Sunday shone no Sabbath day for him." Between the remorseless importunities of his ministers, and the clamorous demands of the gaunt, lank, not to be put off solicitors who urged his promises and their services, his peace was destroyed. This could not last long. His aged frame sank under the intolerable burden. But even his sick chamber and death bed were not hallowed from these indefatigable tormentors. Although we have the testimony of a member of Congress, (a leading Whig too,) that he told him they were killing him—although in visions of the night, and the delusions of delirium, he gave evidence that the pangs he had been made to inflict were rending his bosom edicts of proscription issued even from the chamber of death! and sighs for which he was not responsible to God or man, attended his spirit to the chancery of heaven! Unhappy old man!—Was it for this he was brought from his peaceful home on the banks of the Ohio—from the communion of his aged partner—from that dignified repose which should always intervene between the bustle of life and the tranquillity of the grave? What a scene was that couch of death, exposed almost to the vulgar gaze, and surrounded by those evil counsellors, most of whom saw in it nothing but a political disaster. First and foremost among them, dark and lowering as an evil spirit, stood that hideous leper, whose touch is defilement, whose very presence pollution. What a deathbed companion! But we let the curtain fall upon a scene so painful.

The remainder of the tale is told in a few words. A new President was installed; public opinion was revolted; confidence was gone; dissensions necessarily sprung up; the Harrison Cabinet, the creature of a Whig caucus, paralyzed by the stroke of Providence, maintained a languid existence for a short time, until it perished by a compulsory *felo de se*. Self-condemned and stigmatized by public opinion, the executioners who disgraced it were doomed to the block yet reeking with the blood of their victims. When the fate of the proscribers was announced, there rose on all sides a shout of gratulation, qualified only by the circumstance that its most odious and inauspicious member remained; while that one whose character for honor and probity was a gentleman lent it all its grace, abandoned it.—*Washington Globe.*

BROTHERLY LOVE.

The Richmond Whig, one of the most furious supporters of "Tippecanoe,—and *Tyler too*," during the Hard Cider campaign, thus eulogises the President it labored so hard to elevate to his present position. So much pure and unadulterated *Whig affection*, could not well be put into a smaller compass:—

"The accident of an Accident; a famished Charles City pettyfogger, whom nature never intended to elevate above the trial of ten dollars warrants upon plain cases, a man destitute of intellect and integrity, whose name is the synonim of *nihil*; and one whose very face nature has placed her stamp of insignificance and inferiority; a very sucker, full grown and full blooded; such a man, base, selfish, and perfidious; whose faith is broken pledges; whose honor is treachery, and whose conscience, about the tenderness of which he has so much enlightened the world, is his ruling love for office. Such a man, if so miserable a thing can be called a man; unsupported by either of the great parties of the country; held in execration by the one and contempt by the other; and used by a corrupt cabal, for the vilest party purposes, at the expense of the great interests of the country, cajoled and circumvented and fooled by flatterers, ministered to by lick-spittles, and surrounded by lepers; such a miserable thing in free America presides over the Republic like a vast nightmare; and doctors the body politic with his vetoes, with the assumed authority of a Russian Autocrat spreading his ukase through his dominion, and bids defiance to his former friends, and an overwhelming majority of fifteen millions of freemen; making even the test of patriotism itself and the passport to office, adhesion to him. 'O for a whip in every honest hand, to lash the rascal naked through the world!'"

Boston Common.—They are improving the Common and Malls in Boston, by widening and rising the paths, and covering them with coarse gravel. The side walk by the garden fence has been enlarged—a row of Elm trees has been set out at the edge of it,—also another row in the Mall upon Boylston street.

FAMILY QUARRELS.

We copy the following article from the Philadelphia United States Gazettee of the 20th inst., for the purpose of showing our readers, who do not see the leading Whig papers, how the Tyler-Webster Whigs, and the Clay Whigs *love* each other.

MR. CLAY AND THE MADISONIAN.

In an editorial article in the Madisonian of Friday, rather remarkable for its virulence against Mr. Clay, and still more remarkable for not being quite composed of nauseous flattery of Mr. Tyler, we find one paragraph which we think worthy of note. It is as follows:—

"As to Mr. Clay's apparently graceful withdrawal from the controversy for the sake of harmony, and the letter produced and read on the occasion, there was nothing in all this but show. Mr. Clay's friends never gave up their persistence, their pertinacity, their adherence, [to use the strongest parliamentary phrase,] to Mr. Clay's nomination, till he was beaten in the Convention. And then an attempt was made, adroit enough, but such as deceived nobody, to turn his defeat into a withdrawal."

We do not know which *department* had the paper last week, for we are told that the several executive departments take turns week about in conducting that paper, just as in some well regulated family, where the *help* is small and incompetent, the young ladies are called to aid in the dirty work of the kitchen, week about. It is, however, no great matter who is the author, for let it proceed from whom it may, it is a falsehood, and was intended to deceive.

The popular vote in the Harrisburg Convention, of 1839, was as follows:

Clay,	103
Harrison,	61
Scott,	46

Now to any man who remembers the state of feeling in the lower part of New York, and the eastern part of New Jersey, it is unnecessary to say that three fourths of those who voted for Gen. Scott, would have preferred Mr. Clay to General Harrison, and in so doing, would have represented the feelings of their constituents better than they did. And we may say the same of almost every delegation that gave a 'Scott vote. And not *two* of those who gave a Harrison vote, would have gone to Scott instead of Clay.

The noble, generous course of Henry Clay, and his friends on the occasion to which we allude, was then properly lauded, and by *none* with more fervor than by the very man who was nominated to the Vice Presidency on the strength of his professed attachment to Mr. Clay, the only strength he *had*, as is evident from the vote of his own State, which was given against him; for the first time, we believe, since the adoption of the Constitution, that Virginia has been able to vote against one of her own children.

The maudlin bitterness of the Madisonian, expressive, as it is known to be, of the sentiments, or rather feelings, of the Executive, are however instructive. The President, whom it sustains is a child of the people's affections for Mr. Clay; and the paper that sustains him, owes its existence to the generous liberality of *Clay* men, voting for Harrison and Tyler. They will learn, hereafter, that principles need *men* to support them; and that favors to the weak and venal are occassions only for ingratitude and means supplied for the bad to injure their benefactors.

The Harrisburg Convention, composed, as it was of a large majority of sound, patriotic Clay-men, and also of a portion of those *canting* gentlemen, who thought there never was so worthy a candidate as Mr. Clay, but "we *can't* elect him," will be a beacon to the Whig party hereafter. The people are now nominating Henry Clay, and a National Convention will be only necessary, like that at Baltimore, to show public feeling, and give a foretaste of the action at the ballot box.

☞ The Madisonian has a long artice on "the present Administration, and Whig principles." The editor has spun some long yarns on the subject; but it would puzzle even the shrewd manufacturers of Lowell, to weave them into cloth.—If President Tyler waits for the Madisonian to make him a suit of clothes, for the *next* Presidency, he will wait till doom's day is passed, unless he furnishes a different material, from that which he has yet produced.—*Argus.*

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

WEDNESDAY, April 20, 1842.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. Dean, reported a bill for the relief of the inhabitants of West Florida—read twice and referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

The Civil and Diplomatic Appropriation bill was taken up, when the amendments adopted in Committee of the Whole were concurred in by the House, and the bill was engrossed for a third reading.

Mr J. R. Ingersoll, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill to fix and provide for certain incidental expenses of the Government, and for the compensation of officers connected therewith.

On the motion of Mr. Fillmore, the House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, (Mr. Allen, of Maine, in the Chair.)

After an ineffectual attempt to take up the Exchequer Bill the House took up the Apportionment Bill.

Mr. Stuart, of Illinois, moved to strike out 69,180 which was proposed as the representative ratio. This motion was agreed to, and 58,000 was inserted in lieu thereof.

The Committee rose, and the Speaker having resumed the Chair, laid before the House a communication from the Secretary of the Navy, inviting the members to visit the Steamships Mississippi and Missouri.

The House agreed to adjourn at 12 o'clock on Saturday for that purpose.

In the House on Thursday, Mr. Everett submitted a resolution to take the Apportionment bill out of Committee on Monday next, at twelve o'clock; laid on the table—Yeas 92, Nays 74.

Mr. Kennedy, of Maryland, presented the memorial of 9024 citizens of Baltimore, without distinction of party, asking protection to domestic manufactures and countervailing duties in our commercial intercourse with foreign nations.

On the motion of Mr. Everett, the House went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, and took up the Apportionment bill. The question pending was on the amendment of Mr. Everett, as amended on the motion of Mr Stuart, of Illinois, providing for striking out 69,180 as the ratio, and inserting 58,000.

Mr. Tillinghast opposed the amendment, because, if it should be agreed to, it would deprive Rhode Island of one of her Representatives, and he expressed himself in favor of the ratio of 54,000.

Mr. Thompson, of Indiana, opposed the amendment, and said that he would, when in order, move to insert 190,000, and gave two reasons why this motion should prevail; the first of which was, that the number of Representatives would be reduced to 140, which would give some guarantee that order in their proceedings would be preserved, and, the second, that the smaller the number the greater will be the economy.

A brief debate took place between Messrs. Thompson, Botts, and Brown, of Pa, when the vote was taken and the amendment rejected—Yeas 57, Nays not counted.

On the motion of Mr. Briggs, the ratio of 68,000 proposed in the bill, was stricken out, leaving the bill in blank.

By general consent, the members of the Committee then agreed to send to the clerk's table such numbers as they might desire for the Committee and the House to vote upon. They were then read—in all, some fifty—and proposed from less than forty to one hundred and forty one thousand as the ratio.

After voting upon twenty-nine of the amendments, the ratio of 60,500 was agreed to, which will give 250 Representatives.

The Committee then rose, and the House adj.

In the Senate, the Civil and Diplomatic Appropriation bill was received from the House, and referred to the Committee on Finance.

OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

PARIS, MAY 3, 1842.

PROTECTION. Much has been said of late in the Whig papers about protection for American labor. "*Protection for the American laborer,*" is the cabalistic phrase that is to open the door to office and power to the leaders, and of wealth to the followers of all who can make the people utter it. On the same principle we suppose that those who shouted for "Tip and Ty" loudest, and huzzahed the most lustily for "Hard Cider," "Log Cabins," and "Coons Skins," are the greatest recipients of the bounty of the "Tippecanoe and Tyler too" Administration. It may be proper, in order to understand the meaning, to inquire from whence this catch phrase originated; and who are the men moving heaven and earth to get up an excitement about protection. The "experienced rat did not like the looks of that heap of meal," nor do we like the appearance of the prime movers and wire pullers in this business. We should not forget that the bitter taunt of the noble Rolla,—"They offer us protection; yes, such protection as vultures give to lambs, covering and devouring them," may be applicable to both the Spaniards. What are the men who have been and are foremost in this matter. Look at those who figure as officers in their Conventions and Home Legues. Are they men to become all at once so much in love with the laborer as to desire everything for his good and his good alone? And how do they manifest it. They live like princes, and expend yearly for luxuries what would maintain a laboring man's family sumptuously; but they cannot bear the idea of having luxuries taxed. *That* would not do, because *they* would have it to pay! They want the duties put on the necessaries of life,—specific duties, so that the cheap articles which the laboring man and his family must consume shall pay just as much to the Government as the costly ones which the rich consume. This is what they mean by "*Protection for the American laborer.*"

But why is it, amidst all this hue and cry for the protection of American labor, notwithstanding its advocates admit that prices depend upon the demand and supply, that not one of these friends of the American laborer has thought or proposed to protect him by limiting the supply? Is not the importation of laborers just as injurious to the American laborer as that of the products of labor? Do not large ship owners, to a great extent, man their vessels with foreigners? And do not the large manufacturers employ and encourage the importation of foreigners? Do not both of these classes declare that there is a deficiency of laborers in this country? And to supply this deficiency, they are constantly encouraging and aiding the importation of foreigners; and this for the express purpose of reducing the costs of labor. They have no objection to free trade in labor as a raw material; but they object to free trade in the products of labor when it has become capital. This regard for the laborer is very much like that of the British Government for their West India slaves. They first set them at liberty to get a name for philanthropy, and are now importing emigrants from all quarters, even from Africa, to enable them to coerce those liberated slaves to work for a bare subsistence.

Those who talk the loudest about "*Protection for the American laborer,*" are only devising machinery for more successfully taxing labor for their own benefit,—such a protection as Rolla ascribed to the Spaniards!

A protective Tariff in order to raise the necessary revenues or the support of Government, and no more, is proper; but a high Tariff to protect the capitalist at the expense of the laborer and poorer classes, should be frowned down at once.

SPEECH OF HON. V. D. PARRIS. We present our readers to-day with the remarks of Mr. Parris on the Resolutions in relation to the public Lands. It is a clear and forcible exposition of the impolicy and utter injustice of this favorite Whig measure. We must our readers will peruse it attentively, and read it to such of the supporters of "Tip and Ty" as are willing to hear the truth. It can do them no harm, and may cure them of that "Hard Cider" headache which is so prevalent at this time among the Whigs.

☞ By reference to another column our readers will see that Governor Fairfield has appointed the 18th inst. for the meeting of the Legislature to act upon whatever propositions may be laid before them in relation to the N. E. Boundary.—The people generally throughout the State approve of this call.

A melancholly accident occurred in Saco, on Wednesday last, by which a son of Gov. Fairfield lost his life, and also another lad, the son of Edward Rumery. Walter Fairfield, the son of the Governor, was aged about 14 years. Rumery was about the same age. They were in a boat which was upset in a squall.

LATER FROM TEXAS.

By the arrival of the New York, Galvaston dates to April 12th have been received at New Orleans. The news is of no great importance. All was quite in the west of the republic. Com. Moore had taken two Mexican schooners laden with salt, in sight of Vera Cruz; the Mexicans made little resistance, though; movies with a large number mounting Paixhan guns.

Yucatan has promptly paid her stipulated amount to the Texan navy. Letters from Tampico to the 21st ult. say that preparations are in constant progress there for prosecuting the war against Texas. The quotas of international debt have been suspended, the resources of the country carefully husbanded, and the custom house funds at Matamoras applied to the support of the army. If all these fail, it is said Santa Anna will lay violent hands on the property of the church.

The official account of the capture of San Antonio has been published. A party of Lipan Indians crossed the Rio Grande about the 15th ult, near Comago, killed many inhabitants, and plundered the Mexican country for many miles. They returned with a loss of three. Col. Kinney, a Texian officer, is said to have accepted the terms of Arista's proclamation.

It appears by letters from Matamoras and Tampico, published in the New Orleans Bulletin of the 16 inst. that the Mexicans are preparing in good earnest for the invasion of Texas. Vasques, the pillager of San Antonio de Bexar, is to be reinforced immediately by Arista with two thousand men, and then the Mexicans intend to do some mischief east of the Gaudalouye, if the Texans do not steal a march upon them.

The Lipan Indians seem to annoy the Mexicans very much. They are constantly attacking their troops, killing and wounding many of them.

An outrage had been committed by the Collectors of the customs at Matamoras on the American schooner Ceylon, of Bath. The officers and crew were maltreated, insulted and robbed, and the vessel much injured. The American Consul had taken the case in hand.

In the latter part of March, a Dutch brig from Vera Cruz anchored at Matamoras with two cannon and military stores for the army on that station. In attempting to land one of the cannon, the boat capsized, and, of course, the great bull dog went down to the bottom to rise no more. The Dutchman waited some days for an opportunity to land the other cannon, but seeing no prospect of doing so, he lit his pipe and made sail for Hamburg.

CHINA.—The British press and people seem hardly satisfied with the campaign thus far against China.—The London Times says: "The Bogue forts have been destroyed. Canton has been beleaguerd and virtually taken. Junks without number have been blown to atoms. All sorts of bastions and redoubts have been levelled to the dust. But in spite of these 'brilliant achievements,' it somehow happens that the grand object of our expeditionary visit, when not another gun seems requisite to attain it, uniformly turns out to be as distant and as apparently hopeless as if no advance towards it had ever been made."

GEN. JACKSON.—We have heard it rumored that the MSS. and Correspondence of General Andrew Jackson are about to be committed to the editorial charge of George Bancroft, Esq., who, it is said, will prepare them for publication, together with a biographical memoir of the life and public services of the General. If this be so, no historian could have been selected better adapted for such a task, and the history of few individuals now living will awaken so general an interest as that of the venerated hero of New Orleans. *Langley's Literary Advertiser.*

STATE OF MAINE.

BY THE GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF MAINE.

A PROCLAMATION.

Deeming the present posture of the question relating to the Northeastern Boundary of this State and the matters connected therewith, to form one of those "extraordinary occasions" contemplated in the Constitution, for convening the Legislature, I do, by these Presents, appoint WEDNESDAY, the EIGHTEENTH DAY OF MAY NEXT, for their meeting, at the State House in Augusta, hereby requiring the respective Senators and Representatives then and there to assemble in Legislature, in order to receive such communications as may then be made to them, and to consult and determine on such measures as they may consider will best promote the welfare of this State and Nation.

In testimony whereof, I have caused the seal of State to be hereunto affixed, and signed the same with my hand.

Done at Augusta, this twenty-ninth day of April in the year of our Lord, eighteen hundred and forty-two, and in the sixty-sixth year of the Independence of the United States.

JOHN FAIRFIELD.

By the Governor:
PHILIP C. JOHNSON, Secretary of State.

WILL BE DISCHARGED.—Biddle & Co. early next week, on the charge of "conspiracy." The opinions of the Court are being prepared, we learn, to that end. They are rich.

WILL *not* BE DISCHARGED.—The rascal who stole a loaf of bread last Monday, from a baker in Third street. He must go to "M'ymensing," is poor.

The above paragraphs are from the Philadelphia Times, and they tell a long story in short hand.

THE DISPUTED TERRITORY.—The Lieut. Governor of New Brunswick, Sir W. M. G. Colebrooke, has issued his proclamation, stating that it has been announced to him that large quantities of timber have been cut upon the disputed territory within the last year, in violation of the prohibitation announced in former proclamations, and publicly announcing to all persons concerned, that if any of the said timber shall be brought into the river St. John, it will be liable to seizure—*Boston Patriot.*

WHALES.—Great numbers of Whale have made their appearance off N. York. Two whale boats were in pursuit of them on Saturday, within a few miles of the Hook.

DIED.

In this town, a child of Mr. Isaac Harlow, aged about 1 month.

In Norway, a son of Rev. J. T. Tenny, aged about 14 months.

In Auburn, April 27th, Mary, wife of Mr. Amasa Tribou, aged 83 years and 4 months.

In Waterford, 24th ult., Dr. Leander Gage, aged about 50 years.

In North Bridgton, 13th ult., Samuel Farnesworth, M. D., aged 50.

STATE OF MAINE.

OXFORD COUNTY, ss:

PURSUANT to a law of this State notice is hereby given that the County Commissioners of said County of Oxford at a Session holden at Paris in and for said County by adjournment on the last Tuesday of April, A D 1842, assessed a Tax upon Andover North Surplus and upon Letter C. Surplus, in said County, for the purpose of repairing the County road leading from Andover in said County, through said Andover North Surplus and Letter C. Surplus to Colebrook, as follows, to wit: They have assessed a tax of seven and one half mills per acre upon Letter C. Surplus containing two re thousand two hundred and sixty acres, amounting to the sum of ninety-one dollars, fifty-four and a half cents. They have assessed a tax of three cents and two mills per acre upon Andover North Surplus containing fifteen thousand nine hundred and seventy acres, as follows: on three fourths of said Surplus owned by Timothy Walker, containing eleven thousand nine hundred and seventy acres at 3 cts 2 mills per acre, amounting to 353,04

On the remaining one fourth of said Township containing three thousand nine hundred and ninety acres, owner unknown, at 3 cts 2 mills per acre amounting to 127,68

And the Court have appointed James F Bragg, Jr Esq of Andover, Agent to receive and expend said tax on Letter C, Surplus, in repairing said road passing through the same, and defraying the necessary expences. And the Court have appointed Timothy Walker, Esq of Rumford, Agent to receive and expend said tax on Andover North Surplus in repairing said road passing through the same and defraying the necessary expences.

[6w52] Attest:—J. G. COLE, Clerk

STATE OF MAINE.

OXFORD COUNTY, ss:

PURSUANT to a law of this State notice is hereby given that the County Commissioners of said county of Oxford at a Session holden at Paris in and for said county, by adjournment, on the last Tuesday of April, A D. 1842, assessed a Tax upon Township Number Five in the first Range in said county, for the purpose of opening and making the County road through said Township laid out by the County Commissioners of said County in December, 1838, of four cents per acre upon the land contained in said Township, being thirty thousand seven hundred and eighty acres, the whole of said tax amounting to the sum of twelve hundred thirty-one dollars and twenty cents: And the Court have appointed John M. Wilson, Esquire, Agent to receive and expend said Tax for opening and making said road and defraying the necessary expences attending the same.

[6w52] Attest:—J. G. COLE, Clerk.

$30,00

LOST.—The following described Town Order, viz: Order to Harriet F. Harnden dated Oct. 15, A. D. 1841, No. 38, for teaching School in District No 8, for Thirty Dollars. All persons are cautioned against purchasing said Order, as the payment of the same has been stopped. AMOS POOR, Collector of Denmark.

March 30, A. D. 1842. 3w2

Collector's Notice,—Rumford.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Non-resident Proprietors and owners of Land in Rumford, County of Oxford, and State of Maine, that the same are taxed for the year 1841, and deficiency of Highway Tax 1840, in Bills committed to me as Collector for the year 1841, by Assessors of said town of Rumford, which remain due and unpaid, to wit:—

Names.	No. of Lot.	No. Division.	No. Acres.	Value.	Tax.	Deficiency of Highway 1840
				$	$ c.	
N. G. River,	51	2	100	84	93	
John Bradley	68	3	100	40	44	
	53	2	100	100	1 10	
	55	2	100	84	93	
	31	2	100	84	93	
	24	3	200	84	93	83
	38	3	100	84	93	
	88	3	100	42	46	42
	103	3	73	33	36	
	63	3	62	40	44	42
Nathan Brown	9	2	38	50	55	
Daniel Wait	96	2	100	75	83	
Unknown	56	3	300	25	28	
	86	3	89	30	33	26
	87	3	100	40	44	32
	89	3	62	20	28	18
	101	3	73	40	44	
	94	3	100	75	83	57
	93	3	120	50	55	37
Isaac Butterfield, formerly occupied by D. E. Adams	9	2	75	224	2 47	
	10	3	75	225	2 48	
Unknown	7	1	20	125		93
West Ellis River	7	1	80	75		58
	41	3	70	30		26
	98	3	100	50		27

And unless said taxes and all intervening charges are paid to me on or before the 13th day of August next, at 10 of the clock in the forenoon, I shall at the Inn of Jonathan Virgin, in Rumford, sell so much of said land as will discharge said taxes and all charges thereon.

COLMAN GODWIN, Collector
April 25, 1842.—52 of Rumford.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford on the 12th day of April in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-two.

ON the Petition of ELI LONGLEY and JOSEPH D. PIKE, representing that on the 15th day of March, A. D. 1836, the said Pike and Laura McWain became surities in a Bond of that date given to the Judge of Probate in and for said county, wherein one William B. McWain, of Waterford, in said county, was principal as Guardian of David A., Leavitt B., Hannah A. and Anna McWain, then all minors and heirs of David McWain, late of said Waterford, deceased,—that since the execution of said Bond the said Longley has intermarried with said Laura McWain, one of the surities aforesaid, who is now his wife,—and that six years from the date of said Bond have now expired, and praying that the said surities may be discharged from all responsibility for any breach of said Bond that may subsequently occur,—It was

Ordered,

That the said Petitioners give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said county, on the 4th Tuesday of May next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.
A true Copy, *52
Attest—GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the 12th day of April, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-two.

ON the Petition of ALVAN BOLSTER, representing that he is a creditor of the estate of William Virgin, late of Rumford, in said County, deceased,—that Uriah H. Virgin, formerly of Wayne, in the County of Kennebec, but now has removed to parts unknown, was duly appointed Administrator of said deceased's estate,—that the said Administrator has wholly neglected to render and settle his account of his Administration,—and praying that the said Uriah H. Virgin may be removed from said office and trust and some other suitable person appointed in his stead,—It was

Ordered,

That the said Bolster give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said county, on the 4th Tuesday of May next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.
A true copy, 52
Attest—GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

Executor's Sale.

WILL be sold at public Auction, pursuant to License from the Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, on Friday, the third day of June next, at two o'clock P. M., at the dwelling house of Samuel B. Locke, in Greenwood, the following described property belonging to the estate of

SAMUEL B. LOCKE,

late of Bethel, in said County, deceased, viz:—All that part of Lot No. 9, in the 2nd Range, lying Westerly of the old County Road leading from Walker's Mills to Amos Stevens'. Also, all that part of Lot No. 10, in the 2nd Range Westerly of the aforesaid County Road and Northerly of the Howe Hill Road, containing about 120 acres.

Also, on Saturday, the 4th day of June next at one o'clock P. M. two Pews in the Locke Meeting House in Bethel.—At five o'clock P. M. same day, one Pew in the old Methodist Meeting House in said Bethel. All of which property is subject to the widows right of dower. Places of sale at each of said Meeting Houses. Terms made known at times and places of sale.

CHARLES R. LOCKE, Executor.
Bethel, April 28, 1842. 3 51

Notice of Foreclosure.

WHEREAS William Brook, of Woodstock in the County of Oxford and State of Maine, did on the seventh day of April, A. D. 1837, convey to me Ara Cushman, of Minot, county of Cumberland and State of Maine, in Mortgage certain real estate situated in the town of Woodstock aforesaid, which the said Ara Cushman has assigned to Bartholoma Cushman of said Woodstock,—which real estate is more fully described and set forth in said deed of mortgage recorded in the Oxford Registry of Deeds, to which reference is had for further particulars: And whereas, by reason of the breach of the condition of said Mortgage, I, the subscriber, claim to have possession of said estate, and to foreclose said Mortgage pursuant to the Statute in such case made and provided.

Dated at Woodstock this twenty-sixth day of April, A. D. 1842.

[52] BARTHOLOMA CUSHMAN, Assignee.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the 12th day of April in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-two—

VIER BEAN, named Executor in a certain Instrument purporting to be the last Will and Testament of Samuel Gossam, late of Bethel, in said county, deceased, having presented the same for probate—It was

Ordered,

That the said Bean give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said County, on the 4th Tuesday of May next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and shew cause if any they have, why the same should not be proved, approved, and allowed as the last Will and Testament of said deceased.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.
A true Copy, * 50
Attest—GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administrator on the estate of

HIRA JONES,

late of Turner, in the county of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs,—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the deceased's estate to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to JOB PRINCE.

Turner, April 12, 1842. 50

HEALTH AND STRENGTH.

Dr. S. O. Richardson's Concentrated Sherry Wine Bitters,

PUT up in octagon Bottles, and the ingredients to make the same put up in pressed packages; for sale by all the Druggists and most of the W. I. Goods Dealers in Boston and vicinity. Also, by my agents in all the principal towns throughout New England and the Southern and Western States.

Z. S. HALL BARRINGTON, corner of Sackville street, Halifax, is general agent for the British Provinces.

P. S. BARNARD, W. G. SKINNER, and PERRY MORSE are my only authorized travelling agents.

Office 15 Hanover Street, Boston.

75 cents per Bottle; 50 cents per paper.

The following are selected from a large number of Editorial notices.

From the Dover, (N. H.) Gazette.

Dr. Richardson's Bitters.—In our columns may be found an advertisement of the Vegetable Bitters, prepared by Dr. S. O. Richardson, of South Reading, Mass. They are, as said to be, undoubtedly composed of a variety of valuable and purely vegetable matter; and from our own experience as well as others, we can speak highly of their renovating and invigorating effects upon the system. We have a good opinion of the Bitters, as they are not a quack nostrum, but discovered, prepared and vended by a regular Physician, a graduate of the College of our own State, and who has said but little by way of puffing them himself, but leaves it to those who try them to judge themselves. For the diseases that many are liable to in the spring and summer, such as Debility, Dyspepsia, Billious and Nervous complaints, &c. we do not hesitate to say that these Bitters will be found a safe, agreeable and effectual restorative. As good health is one of the greatest of earthly blessings, we would early advise those laboring under such diseases, to make trial of Dr. Richardson's Bitters; they can do no harm and may do much good, as we are confident in many cases they have. Vegetables and vegetable medicine are unquestionably the most congenial to the human system.

From the News-Letter, Exeter, N. H.

☞ Dr. Richardson's Bitters, advertised in another column, are highly spoken of in this vicinity by gentlemen who are not in the habit of drinking bitters (any more than the good girl was of going to meeting,) for the PLEASURE of it. We have no taste for these things ourselves, being quite bitter enough already, without the aid of rue, wormwood or quassia. Nevertheless, if afflicted with the prevalent diseases enumerated in the advertisement, and obliged to become either a 'pill swallower' or a bitter-bibber, we should be inclined to call at Grant's and enquire the way to 'Health and Strength' of Doctor Richardson.

From the Bristol County Democrat, Taunton, Mass.

Richardson's Bitters.—Of the numerous medicines which are advertised in our paper from time to time, we know but little—their virtues must be known only to those who have made use of them. But with Dr. S. O. Richardson's Bitters we are somewhat acquainted. These Bitters we used in our family last summer, for general debility and headache, and much relief was derived from them. Those who may be subject to nervous headache, will find the Bitters very beneficial—they proved so in the case to which we refer.

From the Barnstable Patriot.

'HEALTH AND STRENGTH!'—To regain or preserve these, is the great desideratum. Nothing that we know of will do it more effectually, this warm weather, than 'Dr. Richardson's Sherry Wine Bitters.' Try 'em—the strictest temperance man need not be afraid of the alcohol in them. There is no more of it than is absolutely necessary to preserve the SPIRIT of the 'ROOTS AND YHARBS' of which they are compounded.

For sale, wholesale and retail, at the DOCT'S OFFICE, 15 HANOVER St., BOSTON.

J. S. KELLY & CO., and E. MASON, wholesale agents Portland.

AGENTS:—Paris, HENRY HOWE; S. Paris, A. Field; Norway, G. J. Ordway, Harrison, G. & F. Blake; North Bridgton, J. Hazen, Jr.; Denmark, Gibson & Ingalls; Brownfield, D. Tyler; Fryeburg, H. C. Buswell; Lovell, J. Walker; Sweden B. Nevers; Bridgton, C. Parker.—cp6mo52

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the 12th day of April, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-two—

ON the petition of MARY WADSWORTH, Administratrix of the estate of John Wadsworth, late of Hiram, in said county, deceased, praying that she may be empowered to execute a deed to Peleg C. Wadsworth of said deceased's interest in twenty-five acres of unimproved land situated in said Hiram,—and also the interest of said deceased in eight acres of the same lot of land to Samuel Harman, which interest the said deceased bargained to the said Peleg and Samuel in his life time but was prevented by death from executing to them a deed of the same.

Ordered,

That the said Mary give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Fryeburg, in said County, on the first Tuesday of August next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.
A true Copy, * 50
Attest—GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the 12th day of April, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-two—

ON the petition of NANCY BLAKE, Widow of Daniel B. Blake, late of Turner, in said county, deceased, praying for an allowance out of the personal estate of said deceased,—It was

Ordered,

That the said Nancy Blake give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said County, on the fourth Tuesday of May next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.
A true Copy, 50
Attest—GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate holden at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the 12th day of April in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-two—

PETER WARDWELL, Administrator of the estate of Jacob Wardwell, late of Albany, in said county, deceased, representing that the personal estate of said deceased is insufficient for the payment of the debts of said deceased by the sum of six hundred and seventy-five dollars and thirty-six cents, and praying for license to sell all of the real estate of said deceased for the payment of said debts and incidental charges, and as a partial sale would injure the residue,—It was

Ordered,

That the said Peter give notice to all persons interested in said estate, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, in said County, three weeks successively, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said County, on the 4th Tuesday of May, next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.
A true Copy; * 50
Attest—GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the 12th day of April, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-two—

ASA S. HOWARD, Administrator of the estate of Oliver Wakefield, late of Rumford, in said county, deceased, having presented his first account of his administration of the estate of said deceased,—and also, the petition of Sally Wakefield praying for an allowance out of the personal estate of said deceased,—It was

Ordered,

That the said Howard and said Sally give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, aforesaid, three weeks successively that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at said Paris, on the 4th Tuesday of May next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.
A true Copy; 50
Attest—GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

Foreclosure.

WHEREAS LUTHER F. FOSTER, of Norway, in the County of Oxford, on the thirteenth day of January, eighteen hundred and forty, by his Mortgage deed of that date, conveyed to me a certain small tract of land situate in said Norway with the buildings thereon to secure the payment of six hundred dollars and save me harmless from certain liabilities as therein described;—for a particular description of the premises as well as for the condition of said Mortgage reference is to be had to the record thereof in the Oxford Registry Book 59, page 18. The condition of said Mortgage having become forfeit, I claim the foreclosure of the same pursuant to the Statute in such case provided.

Paris, April 30, 1842. JOHN DANIELS.
* 3 52

BEFORE THE AMERICAN PUBLIC NEARLY SEVEN YEARS.

Benjamin Brandreth's Pills.

THIS vegetable and truly innocent medicine, PURIFIES THE BLOOD, and immediately stays the further PROGRESS OF DISEASE in the bodies of those whose powers of life are not already exhausted. Where human means can avail, there scarcely is any complaint, or form of sickness, that the BRANDRETH PILLS do not relieve and generally cure. Although these pills produce a KNOWN EFFECT, that effect is not to prostrate the body, as with other medicines, but the frame is invigorated by the removal of the cause of weakness, the morbid, the vitiated humors from the blood.

Harmless in themselves, they merely

ASSIST NATURE

To throw out the occasion of sickness from the body, and they require no alteration in the diet or clothing

In fact, the human body is better able to sustain without injury, the inclemency of the weather, while under the influence of this INFECTION DESTROYER, DISEASE ERADICATING MEDICINE, than at any other time.

The importance of Brandreth's Pills for seamen and travellers is, therefore, self evident.

By the timely use of this Medicine how much anxiety and sickness might we not prevent! Cold, Billious affections, Typhus, Scarlet and fevers of all kinds, would be unknown! But where sickness does exist, let no time be lost, let the BRANDRETH PILLS be at once sent for, that the Remedy may be applied, without further loss of time.

—TO BE REMEMBERED—

That Brandreth's Pills have stood a seven years' test in the United States.

That they are a vegetable and innocent medicine, yet all powerful for the removal of disease, whether chronic or recent infectious, or otherwise.

That they purify the blood, and stay the further progress of disease in the human body.

That, in many cases, where the dreadful ravages of ulceration had laid bare ligament and bone, and where, to all appearance, no human means could save life, have patients by the use of these pills, been restored to good health; the devouring disease having been completely eradicated.

That a DEATH BLOW has been struck upon counterfeits, READ WHAT FOLLOWS.

Security to the patrons of Brandreth's Pills.

NEW LABELS.

The New Labels on a single Box of the Genuine Brandreth's Pills, contain

☞5063 LETTERS!!!!☜

In consequence of the great variety of Counterfeit Labels of PRETENDED Brandreth's Pills, and which, in many instances, so nearly resemble in outward appearance the genuine of the old style, as often to deceive the unwary; Doctor Brandreth, acting under a sense of duty to the public, has employed those celebrated artists, Messrs. Perkins & Durand, who have succeeded in producing at great cost three New Labels, from steel, of extreme difficulty of execution, and of so complicated a nature, as to amount to an impossibility of imitation, being considered by judges a master-piece in the art of engraving.

The Border of the top, and also of the under label, is composed of the most elaborate and chaste patters of lace work. To crown the climax of these beautiful labels, the paper upon which they are printed is previously printed with Red Ink, after a design so exquisite and minute as to DEFY competition; the top and the under label each contain the words "BENJ. BRANDRETH'S PILLS," written in red ink nearly two hundred times—the top & under label containing, therefore, upwards of five thousand letters.

There is also upon the top, the under, and the side label, two signatures of Dr. Brandreth; one being his regular signature thus—B Brandreth; and the other his full signature, thus—Benjamin Brandreth; both being fac similies of the writing of Dr. Brandreth, to imitate which is forgery.

The Brandreth Pills having these labels upon them, can be relied upon as the true and genuine.

Dr. Brandreth's Principal Office, 241 Broadway, N. Y

N E, OFFICE,

10, HANOVER STREET, 10,

BOSTON.

Sub-Agents in Oxford County will be supplied by Mr. JOHN O. LANGLEY, my only travelling Agent in Maine—or by ordering from my *Principal N. E. Office*,

10, HANOVER STREET, 10—BOSTON.

A list of Agents for the sale of my Medicine in Oxford County, will soon be appended to this advertisement.

B BRANDRETH, M. D.

Sole Proprietor of Brandreth's V. U. Pills.

April 1, 1842. eply30ns9os

Foreclosure.

JOSHUA B. OSGOOD and William H. Osgood, both of Fryeburg in the County of Oxford, on the thirty-first day of March in the year eighteen hundred and forty one, by their Mortgage Deed of that date, recorded in the District Registry, at said Fryeburg, Vol 21, p. 130, mortgaged to me, the subscriber, twenty acres of intervale land belonging to the homestead farm of the late father of said mortgagors, situated in said Fryeburg, and adjoining the intervale land of the late Joshua Durgin. Also, the Stark's Hill lot in said Fryeburg, supposed to contain one hundred and twenty acres, more or less. And I hereby give notice that the condition of said mortgage has been broken, and that by reason thereof I claim to hold the premises for the purpose of foreclosing said mortgage, agreeably to the Statute in such case made and provided.

ALDEN BLOSSOM.

Turner, April 20, 1842. 51

Foreclosure.

WHEREAS Moses C. Brown, of Sweden, in the County of Oxford, and State of Maine, on the second day of December, A. D. 1833, mortgaged to Ezra Haskell, of Sweden, aforesaid, a certain tract of land lying in said Sweden, it being the Easterly half of Lot No 71, in the 2nd Division of Lots in said Sweden, containing fifty acres, more or less,—for a more particular description of which reference may be had to the Registry of Deeds, Oxford Western District, Lib. 20, Fol 403 & 404, and which mortgage was given to secure the payment of certain notes of hand therein described; and whereas the said Brown has failed to perform the condition of said mortgage, the said Haskell claims to foreclose the same for condition broken agreeably to the Statute in such case made and provided.

EZRA HASKELL.

Sweden, April 25, 1842. 51

Commissioners' Notice.

THE subscribers having been appointed by the Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, Commissioners to receive and examine the claims of the several creditors to the estate of

JAMES BARKER,

late of Greenwood in said county, deceased, represented insolvent, hereby give notice that six months from the twelfth day of April, instant, are allowed to said creditors for bringing in their claims and proving their debts, and that we will attend the service aforesaid on Wednesday, the fifteenth day of June next, and on Wednesday, the twelfth day of October next, between the hours of twelve and four in the afternoon of said days, at the dwelling house of widow Sarah Barker in said Greenwood.

PAUL WENTWORTH, } Com'rs.
TIMOTHY BARKER, }

Greenwood, April 15th, 1842. 51

Foreclosure.

WHEREAS, on the sixth day of February, 1838, John Russell, alias, John Russell 2d, deeded to me part of Lot No. 16, in the 1st Range in the town of Hartford, in the County of Oxford, containing fifty acres, conditioned to secure the payment of four certain notes of hand as therein described and for a particular description of the premises and condition reference is had to the Record thereof in the Oxford Registry, Book 54, Page 25, as also for said condition;—and whereas the condition of said deed is become forfeit, I claim the foreclosure of said premises as conveyed in said deed, according to the provision of the statute in such case provided.

WILLIAM GAMMON.

Hartford, April 23, 1842. 3w51

Administratrix's Sale.

BY virtue of License from the Court of Probate for the County of Oxford, I shall sell at public Vendue all the real estate of Timothy Abbott, late of Andover, in said county, deceased, on Saturday, the twenty-first day of May next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon at the late dwelling house of said deceased, for the purpose of paying the debts of said deceased and incidental charges. Said real estate consists of the homestead situated in said Andover containing about one hundred and fifty acres. Also interval Lot No. 16, containing eight acres, and adjoins the homestead Also one undivided half of Lot No. three, in the fourth Range, in said Andover, on the east side of Ellis River, containing fifty acres. Also one Pew in the North Meeting house in said Andover. Also Lot No. Eight, in the seventh Range, in the town of Byron in said county, containing one hundred acres. Said real estate being subject to my right of dower as widow of said deceased. Terms of sale made known at the time of sale

HANNAH ABBOTT, Adm'rx of said deceased.

Andover, April 12, 1842. * 50

Guardian's Sale.

BY virtue of a License from the Hon. Judge of Probate for the county of Oxford, there will be sold at public Vendue, on the premises, on Monday, the 6th day of June next, at two o'clock P. M., all the interest of Emerline, Charles, and Gilbert Wardwell, minor heirs of Isaac Wardwell, late of Albany, in said county, deceased, in and to the homestead farm of said deceased. The interest of said Wards consists of three undivided ninth parts of said homestead; also three undivided eighth parts of their late deceased Brother, Jacob Wardwell's part, of said town; also three undivided ninth parts of the reversion of the Widow's dower in said farm and also three undivided eighth parts of said Brother Jacob's interest in the reversion of said dower.

JOSEPH LOVEJOY, Guardian.

April 12, 1842 * 50

Administrator's Sale.

BY virtue of a License from the Probate Court for the County of Oxford, I shall sell at public Auction, on Saturday, the twenty-first day of May next, at one o'clock P. M. at the Store of Bradford & Mitchell, in Turner, so much of the real estate of

BARNUM JONES,

late of said Turner, deceased, as will produce the sum of two hundred and seventy-five dollars. Said estate consists of about five acres of Lot No. 164, on the easterly side of twenty mile river, and all that part of Lot No. 80, lying on the westerly side of said river.

Terms known at the time and place of sale.

JOB PRINCE, Administrator.

Turner, April 12, 1842. 50

Administrator's Sale.

BY virtue of a License from the Hon. Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, there will be sold on the premises at public Vendue, on Monday, the fifth day of September next, at one o'clock P. M. fifty acres of land belonging to the estate of

JAMES F. R. S. HUNT,

late of Chatham, in the County of Carroll, and State of New Hampshire, deceased, (it being a Parsonage Lot lying between Fryeburg in said county and Chatham, aforesaid,) for the payment of the debts of said deceased and incidental charges.

Dated this 12th day of April, A. D. 1842.

* 50 PHILIP HUNT, Administrator.

Commissioners' Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that a further time of three months from this date has been allowed by the Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, to the creditors of the estate of

ANTIPASS DURELL,

late of Woodstock, in said county, deceased, to bring in their claims and prove their debts against said estate;—and that the Commissioners will be in session to receive and examine the same at the Office of Joseph G. Cole, in Paris, on Saturday the fourth day of June next at two o'clock in the afternoon.

JOSEPH G. COLE, } Commissioners
JOSIAH DUDLEY, } on said estate.

Paris, March 12, 1842. 50

Commissioners' Notice.

THE subscribers having been appointed by the Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, Commissioners to receive and examine the claims of the several creditors to the estate of

MOSES BUCK,

late of Sumner, in said county, deceased, hereby give notice that three months from this date are allowed to the said creditors to bring in their claims and prove their debts; and that the Commissioners will be in session to receive and examine the same at the Office of J. G. Cole in Paris, on Saturday, the second day of July next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon.

JOSEPH G. COLE, } Commissioners
JAMES HERSEY, Jr. } on said estate.

Paris, April 12, 1842. 50

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Executor of the last Will and Testament of

SIMON S. STEVENS,

late of Paris, in the county of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate, to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to CYPRIAN STEVENS.

Paris, April 12, 1842. 50

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Executor of the last Will and Testament of

ISAAC LEAVITT,

late of Turner, in the county of Oxford, deceased, by giving bonds as the law directs—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate, to make immediate payment, and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to BRANCH LEAVITT.

Turner, April 12, 1842. 50

The subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Executor of the last Will and Testament of

RHODA GRAY,

late of Paris, in the County of Oxford deceased, by giving bond as the law directs,—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate, to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to SULLIVAN ANDREWS.

Paris, March 12, 1842. 50

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that she has been duly appointed and taken upon herself the trust of Administratrix on the estate of

LEVI L. TWITCHELL,

late of Paris, in the county of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—She therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate, to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to REBECAH TWITCHELL.

Paris, April 12, 1842. * 50

WILLIAM B. BENNETT,

Attorney at Law,

BUCKFIELD, Me.

HAVING been supplied with all necessary papers is now ready to assist those who purpose to avail themselves of the provisions of the Bankrupt Law. Any business under said Act entrusted to him will be faithfully attended to.

March 3, 1842. 44

TIMOTHY LUDDEN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

TURNER-VILLAGE, Me.

Administrators' & Guardians'

DEEDS

FOR SALE, AT THE

OXFORD DEMOCRAT OFFICE.

Administrator's Sale.

WILL be sold at public Auction, by virtue of a License from the Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, on Tuesday, the thirty-first day of May next at the now dwelling house of George G. Bragg, in Andover in said county, at five o'clock P. M., all the right, title, and interest which the late

INGALLS BRAGG,

deceased, had in and to the following described real estate in said Andover, viz:—The betterments on one half of interval Lot No. 8, on the West side of Ellis River, lying common and undivided. Terms made known at the time and place of sale.

GEORGE G. BRAAGG, Administrator.

Andover, April 20, 1842. 51

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the 12th day of April, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-two.

LUTHER BISBEE, Co-Administrator with Mary Wardwell on the estate of Isaac Wardwell, late of Albany, in said county, deceased, having presented his ——— account of his administration of the estate of said deceased,—It was

Ordered,

That the said Bisbee give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said county, on the 4th Tuesday of May next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

A true copy, * 50

Attest—GEO. F. EMERY, Register

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administrator on the estate of

CALVIN BUCKNAM,

late of Hebron, in the county of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to

CALVIN BUCKNAM.

April 12th, 1842. * 50

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford on the 12th day of April, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-two—

MARY MERRILL having presented a certain Instrument purporting to be the last Will and Testament of Joshua Merrill, late of Oxford, in said county, deceased, for probate,—It was

Ordered,

That the said Mary Merrill give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said county, on the 4th Tuesday of May next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause if any they have, why the said instrument should not be proved, approved, and allowed as the last will and testament of said deceased.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

A true Copy, 50

Attest—GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the 12th day of April, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-two—

ON the petition of JONATHAN SWIFT, Administrator of the estate of Joseph Swift, late of Paris aforesaid, deceased, praying for License to sell all of the real estate of said deceased, for the payment of the debts of said deceased and incidental charges, as a partial sale would injure the residue,—It was

Ordered

That the said Jonathan Swift give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said county, on the 4th Tuesday of May next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and show cause if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

A true copy, * 50

Attest—GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate holden at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the 12th day of April, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-two—

ON the petition of SAMUEL BARKER, Administrator of the estate of James Barker, late of Greenwood, in said county, deceased, praying for License to sell all of the real estate of said deceased for the payment of the debts of said deceased and incidental charges, as a partial sale would injure the residue,—Also on the petitions of the Widow of said deceased praying for an allowance out of the personal estate and for dower in the real estate of said deceased,—It was

Ordered,

That the said Samuel and said Widow give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said county, on the 4th Tuesday of May next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

A true copy, 50

Attest—GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

Spring Goods! Spring Goods!!

CHARLES F. KITTREDGE,

WOULD inform his friends and the public generally that he has just received from Boston a good assortment of

NEW GOODS,

which he will sell at LOW PRICES for CASH, or approved credit.

He also has, and intends to keep, on hand all kinds of

LUMBER,

such as Boards, Plank, Shingle and Claphords.

South Paris, April 11th, 1842. tf 49

Furniture Establishment.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform the inhabitants of Norway and the adjacent towns that he has located himself at NORWAY VILLAGE, where he is prepared to manufacture all kinds of furniture, such as

SOFAS, SECRETARIES, MAHOGANY CHAIRS, BUREAUS, TABLES OF ALL KINDS, BEDSTEADS, &c.

Having learned his trade in one of the best Shops in Portland he feels assured he shall be able to give satisfaction to all who may favor him with their custom.

WILLIAM ANDREWS.

Norway-Village, Feb. 9, 1842. 3m41

LUMBER, LUMBER.

ALL kinds of building materials may be had on demand, or at short notice, such as clear, merchantable and refuze Boards, (think of this,)—square timber of various sizes—eve gutters, joist, &c. Clapboards and shingles, all qualities. Lime and Brick. Laths, Window Sash, Glass, Nails, sheet Lead, Zinc, &c. &c. on application to WM. E. GOODNOW, at Norway-Village, or JOHN HOWE, Jr., at Steep Falls.

Norway, April 12, 1842. tf 49

BLACKSMITH STAND FOR SALE.

THE Blacksmith Stand lately occupied by Leammi B. Peabody at RUMFORD CORNER, will be sold on reasonable terms to any person procuring good security. There is on the premises a good one Story House, Blacksmith Shop, Stable and out Buildings. It contains one acre of land under high cultivation;—and presents a rare opportunity for a BLACKSMITH to obtain a good STAND AT A GREAT BARGAIN.

For further particulars, enquire of Hon. LYMAN RAWSON, at Rumford Point, or of

VIRGIL D. PARRIS.

Buckfield, March 28th, 1842. tf 47

BLANKS

For sale at this Office.

DR. SEARS' UNIVERSAL SANGUINARIAN,

Or: Blood-Root Pills.

THESE truly Vegetable Pills are eminently useful in all cases where Physic is required. They operate more effectually upon the LIVER and BILIARY DUCTS, than any ever before offered to the public. They consequently set the Bile, which is the natural Physic of the system at liberty, thus removing costiveness, curing Dyspepsia, liver complaint, indigestion, Dropsy, and all other diseases which depend on an impure state of the BLOOD. In point of economy as well as efficacy, these Pills are without a rival as the price for a box of thirty pills is only twenty-five cents. They are warranted to be composed of the very best materials. For certificates of cures and further particulars see bill of directions, which accompanies each Box.

☞All persons who sell the genuine article will be furnished with a Certificate of Agency signed by the proprietor in his own hand writing.

All orders and communications may be directed to BLASDEL & THURSTON, East Thomaston, the present proprietors.

AGENTS *for the BLOOD-ROOT PILLS in Oxford County:*

HIRAM HUBBARD, and THOMAS CROCKER, Paris Hill; O. H. Paine, South Paris; L. Washburn, North Paris; W. E. Goodnow, Norway; L. S. Bumpus, and S. Myrick, Hebron; O. Taylor, Oxford; J. H. Wardwell, Rumford Corner; O. C. Bolster Rumford Point; Graham, Rumford; J. C. Kimball, Bethel Hill; J. & W. Stephens, Greenwood; C. Howe, Sumner; Wm. Walker, Peru; A. Cole & Co., Buckfield; P. Clark, Mitchell & Bradford, Turner; J. M. Deshon, Canton; J. Coolidge, A. Hobbs, and L. Waterman, Livermore; C. H. Crafts, Minot. 1y10

THE LION OF THE DAY.

THE OLD DUTCH OR

GERMAN VEGETABLE PILLS.

TO the Citizens of the United States and the Canadas is respectfully submitted this Directory to the means for regaining that which has been partially, and in some instances, totally lost.

What blessing should be prized above that of health, and who knows better how to prize the blessing, than those who have been deprived of it? It is an old adage, (and one that contains a wise injunction,) "in time of peace, prepare for war." We should in time of Health prepare for the attacks of that stealthy lurking foe, Disease. It would be wisdom to observe his movements, to scan well the form in which he approaches, and then to meet him with those means which are calculated to effect his overthrow. Those means are now before this enlightened and intelligent community. They are accessible to the poor as well as the rich, and I trust that those who regard the Constitution of man as one of the finest specimens of Divine workmanship, and the Laws by which that System is governed and directed, as originating in no other than in the counsels of Heaven, will so far obey the injunctions of the latter as to procure the best safeguard for the former.

It is with the most flattering recommendations, subscribed by most eminent Medical gentlemen, not only in this Country but also in Europe; that I offer this valuable Medicine to this American People.

Time and full opportunity for a fair and impartial trial have placed the LION of the Day beyond the brand of Imposition, Humbug, Quackery, &c.

This Pill is composed of extracts from nine parts of the vegetable kingdom, (being entirely free from any drug of a deleterious nature,) not adapted *particularly* to the cleansing of the Stomach, Blood, and the various secretions of the Human System, Billious Fevers, and Cholic, Fever and Ague, Jaundice, Scarlet Rash, Dyspepsia, Heartburn, Costiveness, Asthma, and Liver Complaint have been cured, by using these Pills according to the directions accompanying each box.

It is not intended that this Medicine is a cure for all Diseases to which the human system is liable.

Many efforts have been made to compound a Medicine which would cure all Diseases, but have *failed*. Those Diseases enumerated above, are within the power of these Pills and a sure cure or relief is warranted.

Price 37 1-2 cents.

Paris Hill, H. HUBBARD; South Paris, Otis H. Paine; North Paris, Houghton & Bisbee; Norway, E. C. Shackley, Wm. E. Goodnow; Oxford, Joseph Chaffin, Seth C. Lane, Leonard Brown; Livermore, Job Haskell; East Livermore, Thomas Harkell, Jr.; Livermore Falls, Kimball & Walker; Canton, Joseph Holland, John Heatery; Dixfield, Charles L. Curtis; East Rumford, Alvin Bolster; Rumford Center, D. K. Knapp, Joshua Graham; Rumford Point, Otis C. Bolster; Bethel, Elias M. Carter, Washington Bray; Rumford Falls, Charles S. Winslow. eply16

THE MOST HIGHLY APPROVED MEDICINE NOW IN GENERAL USE FOR COUGHS, COLDS, AND ALL DISEASES OF THE LUNGS.

THE Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam is believed to be deservedly the most popular Medicine ever known in America, for Coughs, Cold, Asthma or Phthisic, Consumption, and Whooping Cough, and Pulmonary affections of every kind. The Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam has been very extensively used for about fifteen years; and its reputation has been constantly increasing. So universally popular has this article become that it may now be considered as a standard article in a large part of the United States and British Provinces. Many families keep it constantly by them, considering it the most safe as well as certain remedy for the above complaints. The Proprietors have received, and are receiving numerous recommendations from many of our best Physicians, who make use of it in the practice. The names of a few individuals who have given their testimony in favor of this article are here subjoined, and for a more full account see the envelope to the bottle.

Doct. Amory Hunting, Doct. Samuel Morrill,
" Truman Abel, " Timothy Hayles,
" Jere. Ellsworth, " Albert Guild.

CERTIFICATES.

From Dr. Thomas Brown.

Messrs. Lowe & Reed, Gent,—The Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam, has been extensively used, in the section of the country where I reside, for several years past, and has justly acquired a high reputation in consumptive complaints. So far as my knowledge extends, it has never dissappointed the reasonable expectation of those who have it.

THOMAS BROWN, M. D.

Concord, N. H., May 11, 1831.

Messrs. Reed, Wing & Cutler, Gentlemen,—I feel it a duty I owe the public, and especially to hundreds of my fellow beings, who are now suffering under different diseases of the lungs, to give you a statement of the good effects I have experienced from the use of the Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam. Having from my youth up been troubled with different complaints of the lungs, such as spitting of blood, a dry troublesome cough, frequently hoarseness, with sever fits of coughing, and indeed all the symptoms of consumption, and from time to time I have consulted several eminent pysicians, and have taken much medicine, but I received little or no relief, and at last they told me there was no help for me; that my case was beyond their medicines. In the spring of 1827 I was advised by a friend to try the Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam. I obtained two bottles, and on trial I was surprised to find so sudden and effectual relief which it gave me, and after using it about five weeks all my complaints were entirely removed, and I was restored to good health. Since that time I have kept it constantly by me, in case of appearance of any of the above complaints.

I have known a large number of cases where all other medicines have failed of affording any relief, the Balsam was at length resorted to, and speedily effected a cure. I would therefore recommend to every person that has any of the above complaints, on their first appearance to take the Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam, which they will find a safe, convenient and positive cure. Respect'y yours, T. P. MERRIAM.

New Bedford, Mass., July 30, 1841.

☞ *Counterfeits.*—Beware of imposition. Each genuine Bottle is enclosed in a *blue* wrapper, on which is a *yellow* label, signed by WM. JOY'N. CUTLER. None other can be genuine of a later date than *December* 1839. The signature of SAMPSON REED will be continued for a short time.

The great celebrity of the Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam has been the cause of attempts to introduce spurious articles, which, by partially assuming the name of the genuine, are calculated to mislead and deceive the public. Among these mixtures are "*Carter's Compound Pulmonary Balsam,*" "*American Pulmonary Balsam,*" "*Vegetable Pulmonary Balsamic Syrup,*" "*Pulmonary Balsam,*" *and others.* Purchasers should enquire for the true article by its whole name—THE VEGETABLE PULMONARY BALSAM, and see that it has the marks and signatures of the genuine. Each bottle and seal is stamped "Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam."

For sale by REED, WING & CUTLER, (late Lowe & Reed) wholesale dealers in drugs, medicines, paints and dye stuffs, No. 54 Chatham Street, Boston, and by Druggists and country merchants generally in New England, and in the principal places throughout the United States and British Provinces. Price 50 cents.

THOMAS CROCKER, Agent. eply19

A NATURAL REMEDY,

Suited to our constitutions, and competent to the cure of every curable disease, will be found in

Wright's Indian Vegetable PILLS,

Of the North American College of Health.

These extraordinary Pills are composed of Plants which grow spontaneously on our own soil; and are therefore, better adapted to our constitutions than medicines concocted from foreign drugs however well they may be compounded; and as the *INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS* are founded upon the principle that the human body is in truth

Subject to but one DISEASE,

viz: corrupt humors, and that said medicine cures this disease on

NATURAL PRINCIPLES,

by cleansing and purifying the body; it will be manifest that, if the constitution be not entirely exhausted—a perseverance in their use, according to direction, is absolutely certain to drive disease of every name from the body.

THE INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS

will be found one of the best, if not the very best medicine in the world for carrying out this

GRAND PURIFYING PRINCIPLE,

because they expel from the body all morbid and corrupt humors (the cause of disease) in an easy and *NATURAL MANNER;* and while they every day

GIVE EASE AND PLEASURE,

disease of every name is rapidly driven from the body.

The above named INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS, have been three years before the American public; and we can now say without fear of contradiction, that of all the various medicines which have heretofore been popular, not one has given such universal satisfaction or obtained such a permanent hold upon the affections of the people. Not only do all who use it invariably experience relief, and recommend it in the strongest terms, but it has effected some of the most astonishing cures ever performed by medicine.

Hitherto, very few of the numerous testimonials which have been received in favor of this extraordinary medicine have been published, as the medicine obtained its present great celebrity more by its own intrinsic goodness, than from extensive advertising. It has been deemed proper, however, to offer the following opinions of the public press, merely to show that the fame of the Indian Vegetable Pills is not confined to any one section, but is rapidly extending itself to every part of the Union.

From the Philadelphia Saturday Evening Post.

THE INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS.

Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills are attaining great celebrity in New England as well as other parts of the United States. The attempt of persons to defraud the public by the sale of spurious articles, meets with general reprobation. Mr. Wright is an indefatigable business man, and shows an array of cures by the medicine, which warrant confidence in the virtues of his Indian Vegetable Pills.

From the Boston Daily Times.

INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS.

Of all the public advertised medicines of the day, we know of none that we can more safely recommend for the "ills that flesh is heir to," than the Pills that are sold at the depot of the North American College of Health, No. 198 Tremont Street, Boston. Several instances we know of, where they are used in families with the highest satisfaction; and no longer ago than yesterday, we heard an eminent physician of this city, recommend them in high terms. There used to be in the community a great repugnance to the use of QUACK Medicines, as they are indiscriminately termed, but it was mainly owing to the regular M. D's constantly denouncing them. They are, however, becoming more liberal in this respect, and the consequence is that good vegetable medicines are now more extensively used than formerly.

CAUTION.

This is to inform the public, that all genuine medicine has on the side of the boxes,

WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS,

(INDIAN PURGATIVE,)

Of the North American College of Health.

And also round the border of the label, will be found in small type, "*Entered according to the act of Congress, in the year* 1840, *by* WM. WRIGHT, *in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Southern District of Pennsylvania.*"

The public will also remember that all who sell the genuine Indian Vegetable Pills, are provided with a certificate of agency, signed by

WILLIAM WRIGHT, VICE PRESIDENT

Of the North American College of Health

and that Pedlars are never in any case allowed to sell the genuine Medicine. All travelling agents will be provided with Certificates of Agency as above described; and those who cannot show one will be known as base impostors.

Beware of one A. L. NORCROSS, who is selling a Counterfeit Pill.

N. B. Buy of none except the following regularly appointed

AGENTS.

THOMAS CROCKER, Paris; O. H. Paine, South Paris; Ephraim Atwood, Buckfield; Winslow Hall, Hartford; John M. Deshon, Canton; Wm E Goodnow, Norway; Chas Durrell, Oxford; Wm F Welch, Welchville; Wm Cousins, Poland; Joseph Freeman, Minot Corner; James F Davis, Danville; John B Jones, Lewiston Falls; Mitchell & Bradford, Turner Village; John Blake & Son, Turner.

Sept. 1841. eSjuneply 18

THEODORA HERRICK

HAS just returned from Boston, and offers a beautiful assortment of

MOUSLIN DE LAINES, ALPACAS, SATEEN CLOTHS, CALICOES,

From eleven to thirty cts. per yard.

Silk & Cotton Velvet.

SHAWLS; GLOVES; TRIMMINGS for Gentlemen's Clothes.

Dress & Bonnet Silk.

CLOAK CLOTHS.

A splendid assortment of RIBBONS, LACES, and a variety of smaller articles at low prices.

Miss H. will keep Bonnets on hand and make to order.

Oxford, Nov. 1841. tf 27

WILLIAM K. KIMBALL,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

CANTON VILLAGE, Me.

Dr. T. H. Brown,

SURGEON DENTIST,

PARIS HILL.

SAMUEL F. RAWSON,

Deputy Sheriff,

PARIS HILL, OXFORD COUNTY.

☞ All business by Mail, or otherwise, promptly attended to.

Feb. 14, 1842. 41

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